THE ERIE OBSERVER.

"THE WORLD IS GOVERNED TOO MUCH."

VOLUME XVIII. SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1848. NUMBER 34.

THE OBSERVER

IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, AT ERIE, Erie County, Pa.

A. P. DURLIN & B. F. SLOAN,

Proprietors and publishers.

OFFICE CORNER OF STATE STREET AND PUBLIC SQUARE, OPPOSITE THE EAGLE HOTEL.

TERMS OF THE PAPER.

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BUSINESS DIRECTORY

L. WARREN.
Sash, Blind and Door Manufacturer and Dealer in Glass, west side of State st, between 7th and 8th sts, Erie, Pa.

T. W. MOORE.
Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Candies, Fruit &c. No 1, Perry Block, State street, Erie, Pa

MARSHALL & LOCKWOOD,
Attorneys at Law. Office up stairs in the Tammany Hall building, north of the Prothonotary's Office. 9

SMITH JACKSON.
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queens Ware, Lime, Iron, Nails &c. No. 121, Cheapside, Erie, Pa.

JOHN H. MILLAR,
County and Borough Surveyor; office in Exchange Buildings, French st, Erie.

E. N. HULBERT & CO.
BUFFALO, N. Y.
STORAGE, FORWARDING AND PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND Dealers in Lehigh and Erie Coal, Salt and Produce generally. Particular attention paid to the sale of Produce and purchase of Merchandize.
No. 3 & 4 Coburn Square, South Wharf.
E. N. HULBERT, U. DRIGGS.
Buffalo, N. Y. 49

BENJAMIN GRANT,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law; Office No. 2 State st., opposite the Eagle Hotel, Erie, Pa.

GRAHAM & THOMPSON,
Attorneys & Counsellors at Law, Office on French street, over S Jackson & Co's. Store, Erie
April 21, 1847. 49

I. ROSENZWEIG & Co.
Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, &c. &c., No. 1, Flemming Block, State Street, Erie, Pa.

GALBRAITHS & LANE,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law—Office on Sixth street, west side of the Public Square, Erie, Pa.
J. GALBRAITH. W. A. GALBRAITH. W. S. LANE

G. LOOMIS & CO.
Dealers in Watches, Jewelry, Silver, German Silver, Plated and Britannia Ware, Cutlery, Military and Fancy Goods, No. 7 Reed House, Erie Pa. 27

WILLIAMS & WRIGHT.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Glassware, Iron, Nails, Leather, Oils, etc. etc. corner of State street and the Public Squa, opposite the Eagle Tavern, Erie, Pa.

WILLIAM RIBLET.
Cabinet Maker, Upholster and Undertaker, State Street, Erie Pa

S. DICKINSON, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon, office on Seventh Street, west of the Methodist Church, Erie, Pa.

WALKER & COOK,
General Forwarding, Commission, and Produce Merchants; Red Ware House, east of the Public Bridge, Erie.

JOSEPH KELSEY,
Manufacturers of Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron ware corner of French and Fifth streets, Erie.

LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER,
Iron Founders, wholesale and retail dealers in Stoves, Hollow ware &c. State street, Erie. P.

JOHN H. BURTON & CO.
Wholesale and retail dealers in Drugs, Medicines Dye Stuffs, Groceries, &c. No. 5, Reed House Erie, Pa.

C. M. TIBBALS,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, &c. No. 111, Cheapside, Erie Pa.

GOODWIN & TRUESDAIL.
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., No. 1, Bonnell Block, State st., Erie, Pa

CARTER & BROTHER.
Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye, stuffs, Glass, &c., No. 6 Reed House, Erie Pa.

B. TOMLINSON & Co.
Forwarding and Commission Merchants; 109 French Street, Erie, and at 6th Street Canal Bason, also dealers in Groceries and Provisions.

HENRY CADWELL,
Dealer in Hardware, Dry Goods, Groceries, &c. east side of the Diamond, and one door east of the Eagle Hotel, Erie, Pa.

EAGLE HOTEL,
By Hiram L. Brown, corner of State street and the Public square, Erie, Pa. Eastern, Western, and Southern Stage office.

LYTLE & HAMILTON.
Fashionable Merchant Tailors, on the Public Square, a few doors west of State street, Erie, Pa.

JOEL JOHNSON.
Dealer in Theological, Miscellaneous, Sunday and Classical School Book; Stationary, etc. etc. No. 111, French Street, Erie, Pa.

P. A. R. BRACE,
Attorney and Counsellor at law, Prairie du Chien, W. T. practices in the counties of Crawford, Grant and Iowa, W. T. and in Clayton county, Iowa Territory.

McGUFFEES' series of School Books, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. for sale at No. 111, French St. Erie, May 6, 1847. 51

NEW ESTABLISHMENT,
State Street, nearly opposite the Eagle Hotel.
G. LOOMIS & CO. are now receiving from New York and opening at their new store an extensive assortment of Rich and Fashionable JEWELRY, (embracing the latest style of work in market,) *watches, Clocks, Plated and Brittania Ware, Fine Cutlery, Steel Trimmings, Camphene and Solar Lamps, Looking Glasses, Gold Pens,* together with a general variety of Useful and Ornamental articles. *Call and see what you will see.*
June 26, 1847. 6

Cash For Flax Seed.
CASH will be paid, for one thousand bushels of Flax Seed by CARTER & BROTHER.
Aug. 27, 1847. No. 6, Reed House.

SUGARS.—Loaf, Crushed, Pulverized, Clarified, Porto Rico, Havana, New Orleans Sugar for sale at No. 1, Perry Block.
Aug. 25. T. W. MOORE.

Another Arrival of Groceries At No. 1, Perry Block!

T. W. MOORE is now receiving his Fall and Winter stock of Groceries which will be sold a little cheaper for cash than at any other establishment in the city. Among his stock may be found:

Imperial, Gunpowder, and Young Hyson Teas; Java, Rio, Laguira and St. Domingo Coffees; Loaf, Pulverised, Porto Rico, and N. O. Sugars; Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cinamon, Nutmegs Mace, Cloves, Rice, Peurled barley, Candies, Pecan, Brazil, Madeira and Pea nuts; Almonds, Filberts, etc.; Fruits—Apples, Raisins, English Currants, and Figs; Sperm and Tallow candles; Summer and Winter strained Lamp Oil, a superior article, Salad oil, Fancy Shaving, Variegated and Bar soap. Dairy salt, White Fish, Mackerel, Mackinac Trout, Codfish and Herring.

Call and examine Goods and prices at No. 1, Perry Block.
Erie, Nov. 6, 1847 25

New Fall and Winter Goods.

THE subscribers are now receiving their stock of Fall and Winter Goods consisting of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE,
GROCERIES, CROCKERY,
IRON, NAILS, &c. &c.

Also a large assortment of Paper Hanging and Window Paper.

All of which were purchased in New York at the lowest market price. They do not boast of having the largest stock of goods ever brought to this place, but will say they have as good an assortment, and will be sold as cheap as the cheapest, and invite the public to call and examine goods and prices. G. SELDEN & SON.
Oct. 93, 1847. 23

The Celestials

HAVE arrived and in all the taste of Oriental Costume are located at the store of the 'Pekin company's Agency,' to hold up a paper of tea and in all their silent magnificence to act as 'standing witnesses' to the fact of exclusive superiority in the Humbug they are designed to nod into notice. The credulous may be taken in by such fancy images, but intelligent persons will be quite as well satisfied by DRAWING some of our fresh Teas and imbibing the delicious beverage as they would be with any notious of 'Yankee' invention to decoy them amongst the various traps which are put in requisition to gull the unsuspecting victim of Patent Medicines or China Illusions.
LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.
Nov. 13, 1847. 26

JUST received at the New Store a fine assortment of Ladies cloak and dress goods, such as all wool French green, black, blue, crimson, and drab thibets plain and embroidered; rich dress and pelisse silks; black visite do., cashmeres plaid alpaccas and lustres, plain do.; children's polka coats and hoods, lacies woolen hoas, childrens do black lace demi veils, rich Tartar long shawls; cravats, ribbons, crewels, hosiery, gloves, and other rich goods too numerous to mention—which the ladies (who are the only judges of rich goods) are invited to call and see at
Dec. 18. ALLYN & COIT'S.

Great Reduction of Prices

ALLYN & COIT will sell after this their entire stock of Dry Goods, at 25 per cent: less than they are sold in Erie. Those purchasing are invited to call and prove the truth of this statement. The following are a few of their goods:

Fine Ginghams, from 12 to 20 cts. per yd.
Oregon Plaids, richest style 25 " "
M. De Laine, " 25 " "
Plaid Alpaccas and Luster 25 " "
Plain " " 50 " "
Calicos from 6 to 12 cts per yd.

All Wool, Red, White, Yellow and Green Flannels, Linens, Tablings, knapkins, Crash, Diapers; Brown and Bleached Cottons very low, and all other goods usually kept in well arranged Stores at very low prices to "astonish the natives"
Dec 18.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name of J. Zimmerly & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All the books, accounts and papers are in the hands of A. H. Hitchcock, at the old stand where all those interested are requested to call and settle. J. ZIMMERLY,
Erie, Nov. 2, 1847. A. H. HITCHCOCK.

A. H. HITCHCOCK would say to his old friends and customers and the public, that he will be happy to wait on them at the old stand, and sell them Groceries, as good and cheap as usual.

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS.—By the small or large quantities No 1 extra white lead, red led, Venitian red, chrome yellow; lithrage oils and turpentine, and assorted sized glass, bought at the lowest prices, and for sale accordingly by
WILLIAMS & WRIGHT
Oct 29, 1847. 21

COFFEE.—Laguira, Java and Rio Coffee, at very reduced prices, at No. 5 Bonnell Block.
Dec. 11. H. COOK.

61 Bags Dairy Salt for sale by
Dec. 11. H. COOK.

TANNERS Oil and Lampblack for sale by
BURTON & PERKINS.
Nov. 20.

FISH! FISH!! FISH!!!

WHITEFISH, Mackinac Trout, Irish Herring, Nos. 1 and 2 Mackerel, Codfish, Sardines, and Haddock, just received and for sale at No. 1, Perry Block by T. W. MOORE.
Erie, Nov. 6, 1847. 25

TEAS, FRESH TEAS!

PEKIN Company out done! We can show and sell as fine fresh Tea and at as low prices as any one who claims any connection with the Pekin Company
LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.
Oct. 16. 22

CARPETING.—1000 yards parlor, hall and stair carpeting, at prices varying from 2 and 6 pence to 8 shillings per yard. Also, Floor Oil cloths, at the usual low rates of
MOSES KOCH,
No. 2 Commercial Exchange, French st.
Oct. 29, 1847 21

CABLE Chains of different sizes, suitable for draught chains or saw mills, and will be cut to any length to suit purchasers.
Nov. 6 GEO. SELDEN & SON.

REVOLVING WAFFLE IRONS.—This valuable article is offered for sale at the low price of one dollar, by
LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.
Oct. 16 22

FRENCH MERINO.—Black and stone color of the best quality, for sale cheap by
Sept. 25. S. JACKSON.

WINTER Sperm Oil, a pure article, for sale at No. 1, Perry Block by
T. W. MOORE
Erie, Nov. 6, 1847. 25

ALAPACA.—Silk and cotton warp, from two to eight shillings per yard, Black, Brown, drab, plaid, plain and satin striped, for sale by
Sept. 25. S. JACKSON

GIMPS AND FRINGES, in great variety, for sale by LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.
Nov. 13, 1847. 26

FOR SALE.—100 Tons Plaster, 200 bbls. Salt cheap at
Dec. 18. CADWELL'S.

IRON, NAILS, STEEL, &c.—Russia, Swedes and American Iron, flat, square and round, O. S. Nail Rods, round and square rods, Band Iron, Cast, English, American and Spring Steel, Nails Anvils, Vices, &c., &c.
Nov. 6 GEO. SELDEN & SON.

COFFEE, Tea, Sugar, together with a general assortment of Groceries, for sale by
Nov. 6. GEO. SELDEN & SON.

Something New.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to the public the arrival from New York of an extensive assortment of Goods in their line, embracing

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY,

Plated and Britannia, Ware, Girandoles, Solar and Camphene Lamps, Looking glasses, Bohemian glassware, spectacles, fancy goods and thousands of useful and ornamental articles for the Holydays, which are offered at reduced prices.

Having selected Watches with unusual care from late importations those wishing a good Time piece for little money will do well to buy.

Our thanks are due our patrons for favors conferred in times past, especially for patronage received in our new store on State street, and hope by attention to business to retain our old and make many new customers.

N. B. Particular attention given to the repairing of all kinds of Watches. Watch work, requiring Engines, which generally is done in the larger cites, attended to on short notice.

Goods received by Express every few days from New York during the winter.
G. LOOMIS & Co.
State street, nearly opposite Eagle Hotel and next door to Spafford's Bookstore
Nov. 20, 1847

NEW CONCERN.

H. COOK begs leave to call the attention of the public to a large and well selected stock of

FAMILY GROCERIES,

which have been purchased for cash and wil positively be sold lower than articles of the same quality can be purchased in town as all can satisfy themselves by calling at No. 5 Bonnell Block State State Street.
Erie, Dec. 11, 1847. 30

Wines and Liquors.

JUST received at No. 1, Perry Block, a good assortment of Wines and Liquors, for Medicines, Sacramental, Mechanical and ALL other purposes, among which may be found the following;

Pale Brandy; Otard Brandy,
Cogniac do, St. Croix Rum.
Jamaica Rum, N. England do
Holland Gin; Pine Apple Gin;
Port Wine, Maderia Wine,
Scotch Whiskey Irish Whiskey.
Monongahela do Common do.
Dec. 11 T. W. MOORE.

SAVE YOUR HOUSES BY PAINTING THEM.

4677 LBS. Brooklyn, Buffalo and Pittsburgh White Lead, dry and in oil, pure.

400 lbs. Red Lead, | 350 lbs Glue,
450 " French and yel low Ochre, | 250 " Pap. Lampblack,
1000 " Spanish whiting | 40 " chrome yellow.
600 " Venetian red, | 200 gal. Spr. turpentine
250 " Litharge, | 150 " Linseed oil,
150 " French & chrome Green, | 55 " Furniture and coach varnish,
72 " American Vermillion, | 200 paint and varnish Brushes,

For sale very low at No 6, Reed House, by
CARTER & BROTHER.
Nov. 27, 1847. 28

TOBACCO, CIGARS AND SNUFF.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

B. CRAIN, would respectfully inform the citizens of Erie, and vicinity, that he has opened a Store for the sale of

TOBACCO CIGARS AND SNUFF,

on French Street, between Sierrett and Osborn's, directly opposite the Reed House, where he offers for sale a large and superior Stock of the above articles a little cheaper for Cash than ever before offered in this Market.

For proof call and examine quality and prices.
Erie, Nov. 6, 1847

Fresh Groceries.

JUST received by latest arrival, at the old stand of Hitchcock & Zimmerly, a well selected stock of FRESH GROCERIES, of every description for family use, such as Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Rice, Pepper, Alspice, Cinnamon, Cloves Nutmegs, Ginger, Molasses, Oils, Fish, Flour, Cheese, Tobacco, Fruit, Nuts, &c., which are offered on terms that cannot fail to suit our customers Please give us a call,

N. B.—All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for groceries.
Dec. 11. A. H. HITCHCOCK.

PAINTS.

3500 lbs. White and Red Lead and Litharge.
1500 " Whiting 300 lbs., Venitian Red,
500 " French Yellow, 150 " Paris Green,
100 " Chrom's Yellow, Green & Vermillion.
Indian Red, Utica Marine Blue, Prussian Blue Drop Black, Virdigris, Lampblack, etc 6 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, Linseed Oil, Varnish, etc., for sale by BURTON & PERKINS,
Nov. 20. Old firm of J. H. Burton & Co.

DYE STUFFS.

44 BBLS. Dye Woods,
500 lbs. copperas,
800 " Alum, 600 madder,
800 " Blue Vitriol, 200 ox. Logwood,
700 " camwood, 200 oil vitriol,
100 " Muriatic Acid.
30 " Indigo, Bengal and Caraccas,
20 " solution tin, 10 cocheneal,
20 " Annetto,
For sale low by
CARTER & BROTHER.
Nov. 27, 1847. 28

DYE STUFFS.

GROUND Logwood, fustic, camwood and Brazil wood, copperas, madder, extract logwood, sulphuric acid, cochineal, indigo, cudbear, tin water, etc., at wholesale and retail, by
Nov. 20. BURTON & PERKINS.

BRUSHES.

HAIR brushes of all varieties and prices, teeth do, paint and Varnish do, flesh clothes, hat shaving, comb, scrubbing, blacking, window, hearth, counter and bottle brushes for sale by
Nov. 20. BURTON & PERKINS.

OLIVE OIL.—A superior article for family use for sale very low by H. COOK.

SUGAR.—Pulverized, Crushed, Muscovado, Porto Rico and N. O. Sugars lower than ever, at No. 5 Bonnell Block.
Dec. 11. H. COOK.

MATS.—A good assortment of buggy, gate and door Mats for sale cheap by
Dec. 11. H. COOK.

On Hand

A good supply of Salt, Plaster, White Fish, Lime and Sole and Upper Leather, for sale as cheap as the cheapest by
Dec, 11 WILLIAMS & WRIGHT

Cash! Cash!!!

WE wish to purchase the following articles for which the highest market price will be paid:

50 tons Pork 20 tons of Lard,
20 do Tallow, delivered at our store or Oil Factory. W. C. & R. P. HULBERT.
Dec. 11

MARKING INK.—David's, Payson's and Ede's Indelable Inks, for marking linen, &c., for sale by.
Nov. 20. BURTON & PERKINS.

LUMBER WANTED.

A Quantity of 5-8, 3-4 and 1 inch Whitewood Boards—also, Chair and Bellows Planks, for which the highest market price will be paid
Dec. 11. GEO. SELDEN & SON.

Toys! Toys!

ANY quantity of Toys, suitable for Christmas and New-Year presents, to be had at No. 1, Perry Block, T. W. MOORE,
Erie, Dec. 11, 1847. 30

BLEACHED Whale and Elephant Oil, superior to Lard oil for winter use, for sale by
Nov. 30 BURTON & PERKINS.

GLASS AND PUTTY.—3600 feet window Glass of various sizes and manufacture.
Nov. 20. BURTON & PERKINS.

A NEW YEAR POEM.

INSCRIBED TO HIS PATRONS BY THE CARRIER OF THE

ERIE OBSERVER.

JANUARY 1, 1848.

A *strange* old man is father Time,
For though his locks are thin and gray,
Yet lithe as boyhood's glorious prime,
No trembling steps his age betray.
He saw the sun first ope his eyes,
The sun and moon begin their rule,
And e'en the Morning Stars arise
To start their infant singing school.
His eye admired the earliest flower
In nature's virgin lap that smiled;
His hand was lent in Babel's tower,
His foot its shameful ruins piled.
He helped unhinge the "hundred gates"
Of Thebes's old and rusty town;
And where his hunger Havoc sates,
He once let Tyre and Carthage frown.
He led young Homer by the hand
Along Illissus' shady shore,
And at the blind old bard's command
Still lugs his fame the wide world o'er.
Long has he lived, thus hard has toiled,
And yet he steps as quick and light
As when—the plans of Chaos foiled—
He got the Earth divorced from Night,

A *strong* old man is father Time:
What "dust" wherever he has "swept!"
Where now broad mountains tower sublime,
Crabs, long ago, and lobsters crept.
There, too, the sea-flower gaily bloomed
Beneath some mermaid's ceaseless care,
And fins of buxom cod perfumed
When visiting his scaly "mair."
Where mackerel shine in class-ic hauls,*
And simple clams just learn to pout;
Where Neptune brews his nasty qualls,
And whales like politicians spout;
For ages stood the forest gray,
Ere birds were born to warble there,
While Solitude kept Sabbath-day,
And Deacon Silence led in prayer.
The hand of Time has torn away
The strongest dams by Folly built,
And oceans vast of kingly sway
Like little cans of "emptins" spilt!

A *wise* old man is father Time:
He held in Paradise a seat,
And heard the slimy Snake of crime
His cunning lies to Eave repeat.
And when the "pair," for sin accurs'd,
Their bower of nuptial bliss forsook,
The "curtain lectures" (woman's first)
He heard, which patient Adam took.
He drank the rich and copious lore
Of Druids gray and ancient seers,
Herd Socrates his wisdom pour
Into the lads of Athens' ears.
He oft conversed with "gran' sir" Faust
Ere Printer's Devils yet had been,
Or "types" the world's deep "shadows" cross'd
And made them beautifully thin!
Time, hand in hand, with *all* the great
Has hurried down each learned lane;
No wonder, then, that his old pate
A heap of knowledge should contain.

A *good* old man is father Time:
How lavish of his laughing 'Hours!
And if our song with theirs doth chime,
No "milk of human kindness" sours.
He teaches us that if we taste
"Forbidden fruit" on Pleasure's tree,
Our maiden joys will run to "waist"
And all our thoughts ill-shapen be:
That he the waves of Strife who rides
Will get his rigging sadly rent,
While he who sails where Peace abides,
Will have a cargo of content.
Time holds of Infancy the cup,
And steadies Childhood's careless hand;
Conducts the boy to Manhood up,
And lights ambition's flaring brand:
Then, keeping Truth's McAdam road,
Marked out by Reason's "finger board,"
Man bears, in Age, a pleasant load,
And finds, at death, his hopes unfloored.

A *swift* old man is father Time:
Though all the world for freight he carries,
His bell keeps up its merry chime,
And "wooding" aye, he never tarries.
His "car" to us more rapid runs
As burning years the steam increase,
And since with but a few more suns
Our journey here by rail will cease,
For cushioned seats we'll wrangle not
As foolish folks *have* madly striven,
With honor fill the one we've got,
And "take a ticket through"—TO HEAVEN.

*Mackerel, No. 1—2 etc. were known before Carrier Boys.

A STORY OF THE COTTAGE.

From the Journal of Commerce.

In one of the pleasant rides we have had about Saratoga, we found one day a cottage, whose appearance, under a noble elm, and by the side of a brook whose prattling was forever musical, led me instantly to suppose it was worth visiting; more especially as it was very old, and had about it the look of the 11th century. I took a couple of hours the other day to visit it, and having made up my mind that it had a story connected with it, I questioned the old man whom I found in it so closely, that I at length gathered a tale of the life of man, that I thought worth repeating to the *coterie* aforesaid, and which may be worth writing here.

The widow Johnson occupied that cottage sixty-five years ago, and with her lived a son, a noble boy of fifteen, who was the pride of the country around. None was so beloved as he, except his adopted sister, Kate Harden. She was indeed a fairy. Her golden hair seemed to be akin to the winds on which it floated so freely, and her eyes had won their deep hue from the sky into which she was so often gazing. "Why gazed she thus?" She had a mother beyond the blue above her. A mother who, dying, had left her to the care of Mrs. Johnson, and until her voice failed, charged her to meet her in heaven. Nay, after she had ceased to speak, she held her daughter to her breast with her left arm, and pointing up with her thin, white finger, smiled a holy smile, and sought her home. Mrs. Johnson was not rich in this world's goods.—The few acres which she rented afforded a mere subsistence, and Kate and Edwin assisted her in her labors. It was not strange that these two children, when the one was sixteen and the other seventeen, should love one another. Kate was a strange child. They said she talked with those whom others could not see—and I do not doubt it. I have no doubt she held high communion with her sainted mother. At all events her voice fell on her ear in dreams of day as well as of night, until she could no longer resist in earnest call.

She faded. One by one the bonds that held her to her cottage home; one by one her girlish affections were mastered and suppressed, until one only remained, and then she was ready. That one, love, was the mightiest of all. She did not crush that, for she was thoughtful enough to know that *that* might live when death had passed; for there are affections strong enough to reach from earth to heaven.

The morning of her departure came, with its sweet spring flowers, and atmosphere laden with the odors of the country. All things seemed to be strangely solemn. The sun peered curiously in at the lattice, and fell across the foot of the bed on which the slender form of the dying girl lay. Her bird sang doubtfully in its cage, and the very cat by the earth looked up and seemed to feel that there was something sad going on.

The moment of agony at length came. She had parted with all but him, and now she held his hand between her two, and smiled on his face, (as pale as hers,) and spoke in a low, sweet tone of all the past and the future.—"You will miss me when you go after the cow in the evening, Ned, and the lane will be lonely will it not? And when you sit down here by the hearth with mother, and my chair is empty—you'll miss me brother. You'll sit at the table with her, and have no one at the side of it;" and her voice, broken and faint as it was, fell to a lower tone, as she continued, "go in the twilight sometimes, Ned, and sit down under the tree by the spring, on the red seat. I'll come there if I can."

A moment passed in silence as he leaned over toward her,—then suddenly throwing her arms around his neck, she said, "I love you, love you, love you, brother Ned;" and drawing his head down, pressed her lips to his, in the last long kiss of life, and laying his cheek close against hers, smiled a smile of serene and joyful hope, and—Kate was an angel!

Is that all our story? did you ask. Not by a considerable, my dear friend. There is more love to come yet. "What! another love affair after his promised trist with Kate on the green bank yonder by the spring?" Yes, another; but not such an one as you imagine. Don't you suppose a man can love any thing else but a woman a year or two his junior?—Remember that Edward has a mother, and now be patient and I'll tell what became of her.

Mrs. Johnson and Ned had a lonely life, after they had laid their darling Kate in the grave yard over by the church at Milton; and as misfortunes are said to come in crowds, so in their case they were not exempt. That very year the crops failed, the cow died, and a dozen other troubles followed; and the result was that Mrs. J. gave up the cottage and accepted the offer of a home with a kind neighbor, while Edward was to go and seek his fortune.

He went to New York to a brother of his father, who was a sea-captain, and who took him across the Atlantic. After this voyage and two years absence from home, he returned to his mother's side, "and," said the old man, my informant, "I saw him the first night *he was at home, sitting under the elm tree,* out there where you see that green bank, and I heard that before dark that afternoon he had been over to the church and the grave yard."

A few days only and he left his home again. His mother, gladdened by his return, was nevertheless, much more reluctant to have him go than when he first went. This reluctance increased as the day approached. Then she begged him, if it were possible, to stay with her; but he had promised his uncle, and wo'ld not forfeit his word, nor would she have him. "I shall see you again soon—very soon, mother. Why do you feel so badly? This voyage is not to be a long one, and if my uncle does all he promises, I will buy you the cottage when I come back. We shall meet gain very soon, mother." "We shall meet again when your father and you, and Kate and I meet yonder, my son," said the mother.—"Why, mother, what makes you speak so?—It will not be a year before I shall kiss you standing just here." "Never again, my son, I know that this will be the last kiss your lips will impress on mine until the Resurrection."

And so that mother and son parted. They met five years ago in Heaven: not till then; not till then. He was older than she as we count years here on earth, and his hair was silvered and thin, when he lay down to die among the sounds of the mighty metropolis. Every year a pilgrim came in the early spring when the first flowers bloomed, and stayed in the cottage here. The afternoon he passed in the grave-yard, but the twilight always found him seated on a bank by a spring. He grew rich until his coffers overflowed. He bought the cottage *but did not come to live in* it. He seemed to have conceived an attachment for business and the city. His annual pilgrimage was the only relief he had from his counting room. He grew old, older, until he carried the weight of three score years and ten to keep the solemn tryst of his boyhood. One winter day he had been too unwell to go from his lordly mansion, and as evening came on he lay on his bed and looked into the grate listening to the roar of carriages in the street without. A young man from his office entered and conversed with him in regard to the day's business, and left him lying thus alone. He had sent his house-keeper and servants out himself.

Who shall say what were the thoughts that filled the mind of the weary old man that night, or what communion he had with the past—the far but unfortunate past? Did he hear the wind rustling the leaves of the old elm tree? Did the gurgling of the spring, the fall of the brook, the song of the birds fill his ear with o'ld music? Did his mother's hand press coolly on his forehead, and her voice woo him to sleep with one of her old mountain songs?—What fairy form was that? Did his angel Kate hover around his bed, and did her lips press his, and was her kiss new on his brow? Were those her arms around his neck once more in the embrace of girlhood, and was that melodious voice of hers again murmuring in his ear—"I love you, love you, brother Ned!" And did her cheek, her velvet cheek, lie warmly close to his, and did she draw him closer, closer to him in that holy clasp, and was this all a dream of earth, or was it Heaven?

It was Heaven, for he was there.

FORTURNS OF AN ORPHAN.

From the New Orleans Delta.

It was twenty years ago yesterday! The golden gleams of the royal sun fell with rich lustre on the yellow bosom of the Mississippi. There were then not so many plantations in the vicinity of New Orleans, and where now waves the long green leaves of the sugar-cane, was then an almost uncultivated waste. The banks of the river teemed with cottonwood trees, and the long gray moss swung lazily in the soft breeze of autumn. The "Dirch-Woed," a noble ship from Amsterdam, slowly made her way up the river. She had on board some forty or fifty immigrants. The old Germans, in their long-tailed coats, decorated with many small brass buttons, smoked their pipes complacently, and every now and then grunted, "yaw! yaw!" in assent or reply to some question. The young girls displayed themselves in their brightest kirtles and boddices, and larded their hair in order to make it smooth and bright. There was not one on board that vessel who did not have a thousand thoughts melted into one as the ship reached the levee. One thought, and his memory travelled like lightning, of the little cottage on the banks of the Rhine, around whose porch the honey-suckle grew and the bees hummed—singing, as it were, an insect song of praise to Heaven for its bounty. Then across the mirror of the heart of the immigrant there came the shadow of a sweet, pale face, with eyes moist with tears, and lips as soft and crimsom as the leaves of the moss-rose.—That stolid Switzer—he smoked his pipe in silence—no one saw his tears, for they were wept inwardly, and the eyes of his soul looked upon the green borders of his own blue Rhine, and the sweet face of the pale, tearful girl he left behind him. Standing on the quarterdeck, there was a woman who seemed to be almost lost in thought. She was poor and friendless, and had come to the land of liberty to seek a long lost brother. Ten years afterwards that poor Dutch maiden was the wife of a member of Congress.

Now let's to the steerage cabin of the "Dirch-Woed." In a miserable cot there lay a man who was dying. His wife stood by him, and ever and anon bathed his temples with vinegar, and in her own language whispered *to him some words of comfort.* At the foot of the bed of the dying man a little girl, with bright blue eyes and flaxen hair, was playing with an apple that had been given to her by one of the cabin passengers. Unconscious of the situation of her father, she toyed with her little present, and every now and then a slight laugh would escape her lips.—Just as the vessel touched the wharf of the First Municipality, the wife of the dying man sat down by him. She thought that he had sunk into a sweet slumber—that he would recover, and that in the "new country" she would have his stalwart arm and able judgment to protect her and the little child, the offspring of their love. His face was very pale, and she thought for a moment that the dilation of his nostrils had ceased. Her heart throbbed wildly in her bosom, and going to a little wooden chest, she took out a broken bit of looking glass. Placing it before his mouth, for he was very still, she endeavored to find out if he still breathed. There was no moisture on the glass! There was a slight tremor of the heart of the dead man, that, like a bird, *unwilling to leave its nest, gently heaved* his snow-white bosom, and then all was at rest!

The widowed woman clasped her hands before her eyes, and thought, but dared not look upon her poor little daughter, who still sat playing on the bed where her father died.—It was all gone! The home that she had left—the friends that she had separated from—the vision of the blue waves fringed with silver laces that she had crossed over—the hopes of wealth and happiness in the land of Liberty—the pleasant thought of sending on, when they had got rich, for her own aged mother and the gray-haired father of her husband!—Her husband! She wildly withdrew the thin, white fingers that were clasped over her eyes and saw the placid features of her husband who was cold in death, and her daughter still playing with her little apple! The tides of her heart rose with such velocity that she fell upon the planking, and when some of her companions picked her up they saw that the blood was gurgling from her mouth, that her fingers were clinched and that her wan bosom heaved with tumult.

A few moments more, and her pulse ceased to quiver, and her glazed eyes looked upwards as if to God! She was dead—he was dead, and still the little flaxen-headed, blue-eyed girl sat smiling by those who were her parents. There were two inquests that day, and two rough coffins conveyed the dead wife and husband to the grave! The little orphan thought it a gay thing to take them away, for some one had told her that they were asleep, and then she laughed and clasped her tiny hands. In a little while, however, she commenced crying for her mother, and little tears as bright as pearls trickled down her pure cheeks. A broad-shouldred man, at the time that he was lifting a box out of the hold, saw the little girl, and asked who she was. He learned her history, and with his horny hand wiping a tear from his eye, asked if he could take her. The Captain and those around, glad to get rid of what they considered a burden, assented. He took the orphan by the hand and led her to his home.

"Mary, dear," said he to his wife in tones that told he had come from the Emerald Isle, "it's no childer ov our own that we have, an' since I've been out I've got one for ye! Oh, Mary, she's an orphan—she's like the rose-bud torn from the stem, an' it's me and your own dear silf that will take care of her!"

The good wife of the poor long-shoreman did take care of the little orphan and brought it up as her own. Time made it forget who its parents were, and in a little while it loved its foster mother and father dearly. Fortune was prosperous to the kind couple, and in a few years the long-shoreman had money enough to set himself up in business. In a few years more the neighbors whispered that he was getting rich, and it was true! By industry and economy he accumulated sufficient wealth to live in splendor, and he now, if he wishes, might drive his coach and four.—What became of the little German girl? She grew up to be a beautiful woman—a blessing to her foster parents and an ornament to her sex. A few nights ago a marriage took place in this city, and after the ceremony was performed, a tall, handsome young man and a lovely woman might have been seen going on board a steamboat that was bound up the river. The young man was a wealthy merchant of St. Louis, and the lady was no less a person than the little German girl, who, nearly twenty years ago, arrived in New Orleans a desolate orphan!

A HORRIBLE STORY.

We copy the following from Donnovan's Adventures in Mexico:

On the evening of May 19th, two American officers, belonging to some of the volunteer corps, attended the Cathedral, where certain services were held appertaining to the nuns of the Convent of San-Francis, situated in the western part of the city. The Cathedral was filled, as usual, with a large crowd of the faithful, and at the conclusion of the ceremonies, when they were dispersing, the two officers lingered in the church, gazing at the expensive ornaments. As they were also in the act of retiring, a nun, who remained behind the rest of the sisterhood, made a sign to the officer who was slowly following his comrade, that she desired to speak to him. Returning to the nun, a dialogue ensued, in substance, as follows:

"You are an American?"

"I am, madam, and but recently from that land of Yankees."

"I presume, sir, you are a man of honor and discretion?"

"Those qualities, added to courage, make up the composition of an American soldier."

"Are you willing to render me an important service?"

"You have but to command me."

"I will not conceal from you that the service I ask from your hands, requires not only discretion, but extraordinary intrepidity.—Knowing this, are you still willing to assist me?"

"Yes, I am determined."

"Very well; when you hear the Convent bell strike twelve to-night, be at the side gate; I shall be there to open it, and on your knocking three times, you shall learn what it is that I require of you. Will you be faithful to the rendezvous?"

"I shall be faithful if I live."

"Well, I will depend upon you, adieu!"

They parted, and the officer re-joined his companion; and as they pursued their way to the American quarters, related to him all that had transpired, and asked him if he should fulfil the appointment. The other advised him to do so by all means, and for fear of accidents offered to accompany him to the gate at the appointed hour. Supposing the affair to end in one of those innocent adventures so common in Mexico, and taking it for granted that the lady had been suddenly struck with his personal appearance, the officer with his companion, repaired to the gate, according to agreement, and upon giving the concerted signal, the entrance was opened by the nun. The chosen officer entered, without the least apprehension or fear, and was saluted by the nun.

"You are truly a man of courage and honor, and are entitled to my warmest gratitude."

After conducting him to her cell, where a lamp was burning, she politely invited him to sit down, and producing two bottles, requested him to take a glass of wine with her—a request which a man and a soldier is not apt to treat with indifference. Filling him a glass out of one bottle, she took a little herself out of the other, and after he had finished his, she told him to go to the opposite side of the bed from herself. The officer, still innocent, obeyed, when the nun addressed him:

"Well, we are all alone—is my door bolted—look."

And at the same instant, to his horror and amazement, she discovered to him the dead boky of a Monk, whose clothes were stiff and matted with blood while she continued:

"The favor I require is that you take this body on your shoulders and convey it beyond the gates of the first court. Obey instantly, or your life shall be in peril, for if you attempt to escape I will shoot you through the head. I know," she added, "that my own life will be the forfeit, but after dispatching you, I have a poinard for myself—the same with which I stabbed that miserable Monk."

Seeing no other means of escape, the officer took up the body, and accompanied by the nun, who carried a dark lantern, proceeded to the gate by which he had entered, and on issuing from it, threw down his horrible burden at the feet of his comrade, who was waiting to enjoy a laugh, at what they both supposed would terminate in a love intrigue.

After recounting to his friend the almost incredible adventure in which he had been engaged, they both resolved to communicate the circumstances to Gen. Worth in person; but they had proceeded only a short distance from the Convent, when the officer who had brought out the body, began to complain of the most violent and excruciating pains. He soon fell upon the pavement and expired.

☞It is noted, as a singular coincidence, that just thirty-eight years ago, Massachusetts gave a Speaker to the U. S. House of Representatives; and in the same year, Mr. Winthrop, the present Speaker, was born.

☞The New Orleans Picayune says the olive branch has been thrust into the face of Mexico so often that all the leaves are shaken off.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Telegraphed for the Pittsburgh Gazette.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN:—No ordinary reasons of thankfulness to the Great God crowd themselves upon the Representatives of the People at this annual meeting. Abundance during the past year has been the reward of honest industry in every pursuit of the citizens—animated with health, and encouraged by success, they have steadily progressed in the accomplishment of their destiny, and while enterprise has been highly favored in the developement of our great resources, the elevating purposes, and life of social organization, religion, morality, education, refinement and civization have been cherished and advanced.

Although peace and tranquility have prevailed within the boundaries of this state, we are identified and deeply interested in the war with Mexico in which the Nation is engaged—a war which the prudence, forbearance and discretion of the people to retain friendly relations, could not avoid; and which was eventually forced upon us by the duty that rests upon every well regulated Government to protect the rights of the citizens and maintain the honor of the nation.

Our Religion, our interests and our institutions are essentially peaceful. The people hold in their hands the Sovereignty of the Nation, and exact from their rulers obedience to their will. By their controlling influence they maintain and preserve the cordial policy of pursuing amicable relations with all other nations.

By them, the rights of American citizens, in all parts of the world, and the honor of the nation are held sacred. Violations of their national rights and national honor appeal to the justice, invoke the powers of the whole people in their justification.

The war of 1812 with England and the existing war with Mexico are illustrations of this distinguishing feature of the character of the American people. Patient of injury while wrongs are sufferable and reasonable hopes of a return to amicable relations upon equitable principles.

Yet no nation may with impunity violate obligations of treaties, or break faith with the United States.

In defence of these just rights, the power of the people is resistless. Every citizen holds himself responsible, and the *army springs into existence*, not by conscriptions or contracts for enlistment, but by the voluntary impulse of independent freemen, animated by patriotism and urged onward to deeds of personal valor by the approbation of the whole nation. This invincible spirit, guided by the science and skill of the officers has led our army in Mexico, from one victory to another, and from one great triumph to a greater, and will lead them still onward, until an honorable and permanent peace is secured. While the honest pride of every American is gratified by the great achievements of our soldiers, his confidence in our free institutions and in the means to defend and preserve them is strengthened.

In the support and prosecution of the war in which we are engaged, Pennsylvania has given token of her ancient and uniform fidelity to liberty and the honor of the nation.—Her volunteers were among the first to tender their services and in every encounter with the enemy, have maintained the military fame of the commonwealth by deeds of romantic chivalry and noble daring. In their great achievements many of our heroes have fallen in a foreign land. The moans of the winds of heaven in passing through the long grass on their graves are re-echoed by the sighs of their friends in the fatherland and the sad requiem is a just tribute to their sufferings and their valor.

The finances and credit of the State, the amount and condition of the public debt and the means of reducing it, are among the objects which claim the first attention of the representatives of the people.

The amount of the public debt on the 1st of Dec. 1846, was $40,789,577 00, of Dec., 1847 it was, according to report of the auditor general, as follows, viz:

Funded debt 6 per cent stocks,	$1 752,335 08
" " 5 " "	37,267,999 7[illegible]
Four and a half " "	2,000,000 00
Relief issues in circulation	931,4[illegible] 00
Interest certificates outstanding	373 956 4[illegible]
" " unclaimed	4,448 3[illegible]
Interest on outstanding certificates at upon 4½ per cent 1st of August, 1845, time of funding	22,451 8[illegible]
Domestic creditors	16 095 1[illegible]
Extended	40,[illegible]28 4[illegible]5 51

Being $160,672 49 less than it was on the 1st of December, 1846.

The payment or reduction of the debt within the last financial year, was effected by the cancellation at the treasury of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the relief issue, and by the receipt of state stocks in payment of old debts, which is allowed in certain cases by law.

There would have been $200.000 of the Relief issues cancelled within the year, in accordance with the requirements of the law, but the *payment of the interest which fell due* on the 1st of February last, left the treasury so much exhausted, that the amount which should have been cancelled on the 31st of March, was not then on hand. It will be recollected that it became necessary to anticipate a portion of the means of the year, by a loan of $200,000, to meet the interest which fell due on the 1st of February.

The balance in the Treasury on the 1st of December, 1846, was $384,678,70. The receipts into the Treasury during the financial year ending the 30th of November, 1847, from all sources, including the loan of $200,000, above referred to, were $3,977,025 89 making an aggregate of $4,361,704 59. The payments made out of the Treasury during the same period, including the re-payment of the loan of $200,000, were $3,680,813 74, leaving the balance in the Treasury on the 1st of December, 1847, $680,890 85, being $296,212 15 more than it was on the 1st of December, 1846, the estimated amount of available outstanding taxes on the 1st of December, 1847, $548,881 00, and the *estimated amount* of the same of the 1st of December, 1846, was $542,688 64, which exhibits an increase in this item of $6,192 36, to which add the increase of the balance in the Treasury, of $296,212 15, and we have the sum of $302,404 51, as the aggregate increase of the balance in the Treasury, and of outstanding taxes on the 1st of December, 1847, on the *same items on the 1st of December, 1846*.

The calculation *shows that the revenues* assessed, and accruing within the financial year ending on the 30th November last, were not only adequate to meet the demands upon the Treasury within the year, but exceeded them by the sum of $302.404 51, as above stated; and if to this sum be added the amount of the debt paid within the year, to wit: $160,627 49, we have the sum of $463,032 00, as the *excess* of the revenues accruing within the year, over the payment of the interest on the Public Debt, and the expenses of the Government, and other ordinary demands upon the Treasury.

This presents a very encouraging view of the improving condition of the finances of the State. It is the first time since the commencement of the Internal Improvement system, that the *permanent revenue* accruing within the year, unaided from any other source, have exceeded, or been equal to the demands upon the Treasury. It is true, the interest upon the funded debt, and other claims upon the Treasury during the preceding years, including the payment of a portion of the public debt, by the *cancellation of Relief Notes*, were punctually paid, but in doing this, the balance which had accumulated in the Treasury on the 1st December, 1844, by the previous suspension of the payment on the public debt, for 2½ years, as the amount of taxes outstanding, diminished each year, until the last, as is particularly explained in my annual Messages in 1845 and 1846, to which you are respectfully referred.

An estimate of the receipts and expenditures of the current year, made with much care, and upon consultation with the other offices of the government is hereto appended, by which it appears that the estimated amount *of receipts into* the Treasury from all sources, in the financial year, ending on the 30th November, 1848, is $3,921,900, and that the estimated amount of expenditures for the same period including the cancellation of $200,000 relief notes, is $3,576,390, which exhibits an excess *of receipts over expenditures* of $345,510, to which add the estimate for the cancellation of relief notes, which are a part of the public debt 200,000 dollars and we have the sum of $545,510,00 as the estimated excess of receipts of the current financial year ending on the 30th of November next, our payment of the interest on the public debt, and the current demands upon the Treasury.

These estimates, when taken in the aggregate, I consider entirely safe and reliable.—During the last five years, the actual results have been more favorable to the Treasury, than was anticipated by the estimates. Notwithstanding the extraordinary floods which occurred during the last year, the consequent damage to the public works, and the interruption of the trade upon them for about two months, the tolls taken by the Collectors within the year according to the report of the Canal Commissioners amounted to the sum of $1 [illegible]81,575,8 being $286,081,11 more than was taken in the preceeding year, and exceeding the estimate for the last year, near $100,000. Had no unusual interruption of business occurred, the amount taken, would certainly have reached $1,800,000.

The estimate of Canal and Rail Road tolls, for current year, is $1,700,000 which, there is good reason to believe, is rather below than above the amount which will be received.—The expenses of repairing the damages to the public works, by the floods of the past year, will principally fall upon the current year.—They are however, included in the estimate of the expenses of the year, and will not affect the results presented in the preceding calculations.

The amount of relief issues in circulation on the 1st of December last, was $931,664, of which 50,000 dollars, were cancelled at the Treasury, on the 31st of December, leaving 881,664 dollars still outstanding. The means of the Treasury, it is belived will be adequate to the cancellation of the whole amount now in circulation, within the present and succeeding year.

Many of them are so defaced as to be almost illegible, and are unfit for circulation, besides they vitiate the currency and furnish an excuse for the use of small notes from other States, in violation of the law, and lessen the circulation, of gold and silver among the *people*.—Justice to the public creditors who are compelled *to receive them in payment* of their interests, when they are below par, as well as to the people at large, imperatively demands that they should be taken out of circulation as soon as practicable. I therefore recommend the passage of a law, allowing such of the banks as have issued their notes, to fund them at a rate of interest, not exceeding 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, and thus all the surplus means in the Treasury beyond the payment of the interest on the public debt, and the current expenses of the government be applied to the redemption or cancellation of those that may remain in circulation, as they come into the Treasury, and then to the payment of the amount funded by the banks.

The resources of the Treasury will be sufficient to cancel all that may be received in payment of dues to the Commonwealth, and to pay the Banks the amount funded within two years. By this process, should the Banks agree *to fund a portion of the amount*, any considerable proportion, they all *may be taken* out of circulation within the present year.

It may be urged that as the notes do not now bear interest, they ought not to be converted into a debt on which interest will be payable. This, however, is but a superficial view of the subject. There is *no longer an* excuse for a continual violation of the public faith by the payment of the public creditors in a depreciated currency, and the small amount of interest which will have to be paid if the banks agree to pay a portion of these notes will be more than compensated by relieving the character of the State from the continuation of this act of injustice, and the people from the losses incident to a depreciated circulation. This currency had its origin in an evasion of the constitution, and ought to be blotted out of remembrance.

It may now be safely assumed that we have reached a period in our financial history when the permanent resources of the commonwealth exceed annually the interest on the public debt, and the *ordinary demands* upon the Treasury, by at least $500,000. And this excess, it is confidently believed, may, by a judicious revision and assessment of the revenue laws, a prudent and economical course on the part of the Legislative and Executive departments of the government, and the faithful management of the public works, be augmented in a few years to $1,000,000 as a sinking fund, without increasing the burdens of those who now pay their taxes on a full return and fair valuation of their taxable property. This sum applied semi-annually with its accruing interests, to the redemption of the 5 per cent. State stocks at par, would discharge upwards of $16 400.000 of the debt in twelve years, and reduce it at the end of that time, to $23,000,000. It is believed that all the relief issues will be redeemed and cancelled by the year 1850, and if the operations of the sinking fund are then commenced on the funded debts, the result thus anticipated will be realized in the year 1862, at which there is good reason to believe the net income from the public works will be more than sufficient to pay the interest on the balance of the public debt, and thereby relieve the people from all further direct taxation for this purpose.

Some may view this proposition as visionary and [illegible], but I regard it as entirely practicable under a wise and prudent administration of the affairs of the state. [illegible] of trade upon our public works, and the consequent increase of business in our commercial and manufacturing cities and towns, and the increase of population and taxable property within our limits, cannot fail, under a proper enforcement of the revenue laws, to add to the means of the Treasury every year.

If, however, this great object is to be effected, the public revenues must not be diverted to other purposes, and the most rigid economy and the strictest accountability of the public agents must be required and enforced. It is among the first and highest duties of those entrusted with the administration of the government to adopt the most efficient means, under existing circumstances, to increase public confidence, and guard against the good faith of the State being ever again called in question, to reduce the public debt, and relieve the people from a perpetual taxation to pay interest. I therefore feel impelled by a sense of duty, to renew the recommendation contained in the last annual message, which is in these words: "In connection with this subject, I respectfully recommend to the General Assembly the propriety and policy of proposing to the people an amendment to the Constitution of the State under the form of the 10th Article of that instrument, by which the income from the public improvements, after deducting the necessary expenses for repairs and superintendence, the revenue arising from the State tax on real and personal property, for a certain period, and such other items of income as it may be deemed judicious to include, shall be set apart and sacredly pledged for the payment of the interest upon the public debt, and the gradual liquidation of the principal. Such an amendment, judiciously arranged, would, I apprehend, meet with the decided approbation of the people of the Commonwealth. It would concentrate public sentiment upon a fixed object, remove all doubt of the fullness of the public credit and lay the foundation for the final extinguishment of the public debt. It would give an additional security and assurance to the people, and to the public creditors, that in no event could the public revenue be diverted from its legitimate object, and would furnish conclusive reasons for the prompt and cheerful payment of the taxes."

The inequality of taxation arising from large quantities of property, subject to tax under existing laws, escaping assessment, and the unequal valuation of that which is assessed, continues a subject of just complaint. I am well aware there are inherent difficulties connected with the subject, but still the experience of the operation of the system, and the defects which have become apparent, will point out some remedy for these grievances which exist, and which should be adopted. I therefore most respectfully invite the attention of the General Assembly to a thorough examination of the subject. Whatever just amount from taxation one man escapes by evasion, an imperfect execution of the law is an imposture and fraud upon his neighbor, who makes a full return of his property and pays his tax upon a fair valuation.

There are no subjects more intimately connected with, or which have more direct influence upon the interests of the country, than the currency and banking system. There is good reason to believe that the prosperity of the people of the United States, particularly those connected with the agricultural interest, has been promoted by the removal, on the part of the British Government, of the high duty upon our exports of grain and other agricultural productions, and the *modification of* our tariff, by which the commercial exchanges of the two countries have been greatly augmented, without injuriously affecting, so far as I am informed, any of the great manufacturing interests, or other industrial pursuits, of our people.

Other causes, in combination with those alluded to, have produced a large influx of specie into the United States the past year, which has gone into active circulation among the people, or found its way into the vaults of the banks. This increase of the precious metals, whilst it should dispense in a great degree with the use of paper currency, has a tendency to increase it, by enlarging the means of the banks to extend their issues.—The effect of which, if encouraged, will be to promote speculation and a reaction in every department of business, and thus make the present substantial prosperity of the people the means of *producing adversity and depression*. The operations of the constitutional treasury have had, and no doubt will continue to have, a most salutary influence in restraining the tendency to excessive banking, keeping the public revenues out of the vaults of the banks and compelling them to redeem their notes and furnish specie to meet the wants of those who have customs and other duties to pay to the government. Although the restraining influence of this great measure upon the banking system is most beneficial, still it is not dissonant with the necessity of caution on the part of the states in every thing pertaining to banking or paper circulation.

Moderate discriminating duties, with a sound currency limited to the specie standard may be regarded as the natural and healthy condition for a country by which the just rewards of labor are secured, and all the great interests of the people advanced, while high duties and a redundant paper currency operate as unnatural stimulants, and create apparent but delusive prosperity.

Nothing can contribute so much to the maintainance of our present prosperity as a sound currency. Pennsylvania is rich in productions of every description required by the wants of mankind, and nothing is necessary to make her people the most independent in the world, but a proper regard for her true interests. To advance them, she must not be seduced from her devotion to sound principles by the artificial contrivances of false economists, whose selfish theories are as delusive as they are destructive of the public good.

The present is a most propitious period, when there is an abundance of gold and silver in the country to make a determined effort to increase its circulation and secure to the people the currency which the wisdom of the framers of the Constitution of the United States provided. Instead of chartering new banks or increasing the capital of old ones our efforts should be directed to secure the solvency of those which already exist, and then by rendering their circulation sound and reliable.

Impressed with the force of these considerations I am convinced that the increase of the Banking capital of the State will be unwise and impolitic and I respectfully recommend that before any one of the existing banks is rechartered a searching scrutiny be instituted into its affairs, its management, its credit and its means, and if it be found that the notes have been suffered to be depreciated, that the accommodations have been bestowed upon favorites and large speculators and dealers in money, instead of being diffused among moderate sized customers, that they have at one period encouraged speculation by their excesses and at another oppressed honest industry by their contractions in short, that the legitimate object for which the privileges were granted have not been by fair, [illegible] and judicious management, accomplished then their charters should be suffered to expire by their own limitation. The discontinuance of such institutions will promote the public good and will be hailed with approbation by all but those who have for private gain wrested them from the purpose for which they were established.

This policy so just towards the public, whilst it may, to a moderate extent, diminish the present amount of banking capital, will strengthen public confidence in the other banks; and add to the stability and soundness of the currency. And as this may also increase the profits of existing banks, beyond a just compensation, the share holders for their investments and as this excess of gain is derived from the privileges conferred upon them by the legislature, I recommend that a tax imposed by the act of the 1st of April, 1835 *upon dividends exceeding 6 per cent. per annum*, be increased. Whilst the inducements to excessive banking will be reasonably checked by the increase of this tax the finances of the state, to some extent, will be improved, and the public welfare promoted.

The policy in[illegible] would lead to rigid execution of the law prohibiting the circulation of foreign notes and of the denomination of five dollars as soon as the balance of the relief issues are cancelled.

This will be a future advance in the improvement of the currency that should be then followed by a law prohibiting the circulation of all notes below the denomination of ten dollars. The channels of circulation will then be filled with an abundance of gold and silver, the public secured against the chances of loss by broken banks and depreciated currency, and the way will be opened to such further improvements as the real interests and convenience of the people may demand.

The currency improvements I have suggested cannot fail to increase rather than diminish the amount of a sound circulating medium fully entitled to the public confidence. The effect will be to bring the specie of the country into active circulation to furnish the people with a substantial currency that cannot be injured by bank failures, and to restrain the tendency of the banks to run into extravagance in times of prosperity, and to check the means of oppression in times of adversity.

A theory has been advocated and put into practice in some of the States, called FREE BANKING. It is based in part upon specie and in part on State stocks hypothecated with the government, in other words, banks become the creditors of the Commonwealth by purchasing her bonds. These are deposited with the government and the government endorses and returns to the bank notes prepared for circulation to an equal amount. I can perceive no grounds for confidence in this system. It must explode in a country where it is adopted to any considerable extent, whenever a revulsion occurs to test its stability, for it is a deviation from true principles. Sound and safe banking can only be based and conducted on money, GOLD and SILVER. Neither individuals or banks can lend that which they have not, and if they lend credit in the shape of bank notes without the means to redeem them in gold and silver, they commit a fraud upon the community as they lend and put in circulation that which is not money, nor the representative of money.

If this system of converting State stocks into banking capital, and hypothecating it as a security for bank issues, were not a delusion, mortgages upon real estate might be; and for the same purpose which would afford an equal if not better security for the payment of notes; and by this process the whole value of the real estate of the country might be converted into banking capital, and the people into a nation of bankers. This proposition goes to show that the whole scheme is illusory and unsound.

Free banking, in its legitimate sense, is the right which any man enjoys, to lend his own money to whom he pleases. It is the exchange of money for securities to repay with interest. It involves no fictitious increase of circulation, but may be carried to an indefinite extent, without affecting the currency. This is the *free banking* which has at all times supplied, and does now the wants of a large portion of borrowers, and commends itself to general confidence and approval by its simplicity and adaptation to the wants of the people.

The policy of incorporating mining, manufacturing, transporting, and other companies, for purposes appropriately within individual competency has been fairly discussed, and guided by the unerring demonstrations that these enterprises are most successfully and beneficially conducted under the control of individual responsibility, the public opinion has been expressed, in the spirit of the age in which we live, against that policy.

While all the great departments of business in the Commonwealth are prosperously conducted under free and equal competition, there are yet some men who seem to stand still while the world is going on around them, and who cherish the antiquated notion that the timid contractor and selfish aggregration under the protection of corporate privileges is preferable for the transaction of business to the free, ardent and bounding capabilities of individual enterprise. A power which, since Wm. Penn arrived on the shores in 1682, has changed an immense wilderness into fruitful plains, and has in this march of civilization and improvement provided for the wants, the comfort, the education and refinement of 3,000,000 of free people.

What have expectations done in this great achievement. Where are the trophies of their generous spirit: their valor or their ability?—They are behind the times; they belong to an age that is passed. The time was in other countries when all the rights of the people were usurped by despotic governments, when a grant by the King to a portion of his subjects of corporate privileges to carry on trade or for municipal purposes, was a partial enfranchisement and made the means of resuming some of their civil rights. They and their corporations had merits and were cherished by the friends of liberty. But in this age and country under our free system, where the people are sovereigns, to grant especial privileges is an invasion of the order of things. It is not to restore but to take away from the people their common rights and give them to a few. It is to go back to the dark ages for instruction in the science of government and having found an example to wrest it from its original purpose and to make it the instrumentality of restoring the inequality and despotism which its introduction was to correct.

The fallacy that when large investments are received to carry on a profitable business (and corporators do not associate that which is unprofitable) an individual means is inadequate, is everywhere refuted in this happy country.

Farther, by cherishing any particular business, and surrounding it with special privileges, the natural law which secures to any branch of business its appropriate encouragement and reward, is violated. Under this law, so kindly provided by Him who rules all things, any individual man, untrammelled by the curses of bad government, guided by his moral and intellectual powers, and his religious principles, advances his own happiness and his condition, and thus the happiness and prosperity of all are promoted. Every effort to modify or subvert this sovereign law, by placing classes, professions, or callings, beyond its control, has hitherto, and ever will, like any other transgression, be destructive of good. If our free institutions are right, it is right that all men should be held equal. If this is the law of our nature, and stamped by Him who made us, then every human law which impairs this equality, is radically and intrinsically wrong.

The report of the Canal Commissioners will furnish information in detail, in regard to the public works. Notwithstanding the interruption of business experienced during the year, the gratifying result is presented of a large increase of tolls over any preceding year. The increased and increasing value of these great works, render them an object worthy of peculiar care and protection, and must forever negative the idea of the State surrendering the control over them to a corporation.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company have commenced the construction of their road between this place and the city of Pittsburgh, under very favorable auspices. The Eastern Division is now under contract as far as Lewistown, and it is expected that the remaining portion of it, as far as Hollidaysburgh, will be put under contract during the ensuing spring.

The completion of this great public work, even to Hollidaysburgh, will augment the trade and travel upon the Philadelphia and Columbia road. This prospective increase of business, urges the necessity of considering the best means of avoiding the inclined plane at the Schuylkill.

As the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad is the important link which connects the main line of our Public Improvements, as well as the north and west branch canals with the metropolis of the State, and upon the control and management of which the value of our Canals mainly depend, every thing which relates to it is of the highest concern to the citizens of the Commonwealth. In adopting measures to change its route so as to reach the city without passing the inclined plane, the greatest circumspection and care should be observed to secure the best location practicable, and to protect the State against exhorbitant claims *for damages*. *No change of* location should be sanctioned until the whole question is carefully examined, by one or more, of the most competent Engineers who are entirely free from all interest in the decision. Under no circumstances should any plan or arrangement be entertained by which the State would for a single moment be deprived of the ownership and entire control of the Road.

The Reports of the Auditor General and State Treasurer present in detail the financial operations of the year, and I take pleasure in saying that the *industry*, ability and fidelity with which their departments have been administered, are deserving of the highest commendation.

The Commonwealth has heretofore sustained many losses by the delay of the settlement of accounts and the omission to enforce the payment of the balances found due when settled.

Within the last few years many old accounts have been finally settled, and suits brought and prosecuted to judgment and execution, and balances of long standing, embracing the terms of several administrations. This has, in many instances produced cases of extreme hardship upon bail, men who have been compelled to pay the balances found due, with the accumulated interests, after the insolvency of their principals and co sureties.

I am gratified in being able to say that the business imposed upon the accounting officers by special acts of Assembly, in collecting their old debts, has not only been faithfully performed, but that the current business has been promptly attended to and kept up. To enable the Auditor General, however, to continue to do full justice to the interests of the State, and all concerned in the prompt settlement of accounts, liberal provision should be made to pay additional Clerk hire.

While on this subject, I would respectfully invite attention to the organization of the offices of the Auditor General and State Treasurer, to ascertain whether the regulations and checks existing are sufficient in all respects to secure a proper accountability and protect the interests of the Commonwealth. It is true that the public has for many years sustained no losses; but I apprehend that the faithfulness of the agents having charge of these departments, and not the checks provided by the law, has produced this result.—This is a propitious period for instituting an examination of the subject, particularly as the present worthy officers hold so large a share of public confidence.

Since the establishment of the present system, the finances of the State have increased from a few hundred thousands to $4,000,000 annually. Of the regulations which were then considered sufficient are now inadequate to protect the interests of the Commonwealth in its enlarged and increasing finances.

The Auditor General's office, to be an efficient check upon the Treasurer, should be so organized that the Auditor General might know at all times the condition of the Treasury from the books of his own office, without being dependent upon those of the Treasurer.

If errors or omissions exist in the Treasury, the Auditor General's books should detect and correct them; and this is not the case under the present organization and mode of doing business in the two offices.

It also occurs to me that greater security against the misapplication of the monies in the Treasury and on deposit in the Banks, to the credit of the Treasurer, should be provided, by the institution of some checks, upon his drafts and payments. The monies of the Commonwealth on deposit to the credit of the Treasurer, varying in amount for some months in the year from $100,000, to near a million of dollars, are subject to his draft alone, while he is only required to give security in the sum of $80,000.

This is a very great and dangerous power is confided to *one man*. I therefore suggest the propriety of requiring the Auditor General to countersign all drafts for payments of money, drawn by the Treasurer on the depositaries, for transferring monies from one depositary to another.

The report of the Adjutant General gives the number of the militia of the Commonwealth, as well as the arms and military stores.

This detail shows the *elements* of the military power of the Commonwealth, and the strength of a Republican Government—and the experience of the last few years has added proofs to the value of this institution, and presents the subject as one of great importance to the care and supervision of the Legislature.

The Report of the Superintendent of Common Schools exhibits a full view of the progress and advancement of our admirable system of Common School instruction, which in diffusing its blessings to the rising generation, tends to strengthen all our free institutions. The man who loves his race, cannot find a more delightful subject of contemplation, than this universal provision for education of all the children of the Commonwealth, and thus arming them with knowledge and power, and fitting them for maintaining the rank and dignity of freemen. The perfection of the system is one of the noblest objects of legislation, and will secure the early and continued attentions of the General Assembly.

You are respectfully referred to the Report of the Surveyor General for information in relation to the operations of the Land Office during the past year, by which it will be seen that the receipts into the Treasury from that source have been increased.

The final Geological Report, now finished and ready for the press, has been deposited by Henry D. Rogers, Esq., the State Geologist, with the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

This Report is represented to contain a general and scientific view of all the rocky strata and their contents, their order of arrangement, and the region of country they occupy, and representing in detail the situation of every layer of coal, every important vein of iron ore and every other mineral deposit of utility within the State.

The State has expended a large sum in collecting the materials and information contained in this elaborate and extensive Report, which will be in a great degree lost unless it is published. I, therefore, recommend the subject of publication to the early attention of the Legislature.

The rights of property of married women, present, in my opinion, the proper subject of Legislative consideration. By our laws, the husband, upon marriage, possesses the power of becoming the absolute owner of the personal estate of his wife, by reducing it into possession, and when he thus acquires this ownership, he may dispose of it by will, at his death, to whom he pleases. She has the privilege by law of renouncing the estate or the property *devised or bequeathed* to her by will, and upon such renunciation, she is entitled to dower of her husband's real estate of which he died seized.

The wife has no control of her own personal estate nor that of the husband during marriage unless it be an extorted allowance for necessaries, and at her death she has no power to dispose of that which was her own by will, but the whole belongs to the husband. The husband may encumber his estate by contracting debts without the consent of his wife—and upon his dying intestate, she is only entitled to the one third of the personal estate and a life estate in one-third of the real estate, after the payment of all the debts, and if the estate is not sufficient to the payment of the debts she looses all. But the wife cannot encumber *the real estate she holds in her own right*, and upon her death the whole vests in the husband during his natural life.

The policy as well as the justice of this distinction, made by the law in favor of the husband against the wife, may well be questioned.—The liberal and enlightened spirit of the age has developed and secured the rights of man, and has redeemed woman and elevated her from the degraded position she occupied, and placed her where she always should have been—by his side—his equal in rank and dignity. Then why should her rights *of property be controlled by the contracted* and illiberal enactments of an age when her husband was her lord, and he might chastise her by law as if she were a servant. Our law very carefully provides that the husband shall not, without the formal consent of his wife, convey his real estate by deed, so as to bar her right of dower, and if this consent is not given, her right is protected after his death against the claims of his creditors.

Now, *if this be a sound principle*, and worthy of the solemn sanction it has received from the Legislature and the Judiciary, why should it not be extended so as to preserve to the widow her dower in all cases where the husband has not only by deed, but by other means sanctioned by the law, disposed of his real estate without the formal consent of his wife. If the husband contracts debts, his real estate is as effectually transferred by the law *for the use of his creditors as if he had conveyed* it by deed with the consent of his wife.—Thus the law at present enables the husband, by one mode of transfer, to bar his wife's dower without her consent, while it protects her rights with the greatest pertinacity if he adopts another mode of transfer. If the widow's right of dower is good in one case, as it universally admitted, it is equally as good in the other, and the power of the husband to take it away by changing the mode of transferring the estate is destructive of a sound and well-established principle, and should be repealed. This conclusion appears to me to be irresistible, and I, therefore, recommend the passage of a law securing to married women their right of dower in all cases where the estates of their husbands are transferred after the passage of the act without their formal consent.

In the annual message to the Legislature at the last session, and in several messages, containing *objections to bills dissolving the marriage contract*, I have expressed my opinions upon the subject of granting legislative divorces. These opinions have been strengthened by further reflection, and I shall adhere to them.

The great purposes for which the law-making power was established in the Commonwealth have been accomplished. General laws have been enacted, and have received the approbation of the people, for protecting the enjoyment of life, liberty and the reputation of the citizens, and for protecting them in acquisition, possession and transmission of property, and in the pursuit of their own happiness. The foundations of good government being thus laid, the time of the Legislature, at its annual sessions, is more occupied in the contingencies that arise in the progress of our affairs, than in changing the organic laws, as is attested by reference to the annual enactments of the Legislature. For some years past, but few general, while a large number of local laws have been enacted. The tendency seems to be to substitute special for general—a practice which may well be regarded as of doubtful utility, and it presents a question which in my opinion deserves grave consideration. General laws, affecting the whole community, receive, in their discussion, the deliberate consideration of all the people. That which interests all, arrests the attention and secures the care and close investigation of all—hence general laws have impressed on them the wisdom, the experience and the judgment of every member of the Legislature. Having received this deliberate sanction, they usually meet with the approbation of the people, and become permanent rules of action. This reasonable practice limits and simplifies the questions submitted for legislative discussion—is calculated to shorten the session, reduce the expenses of the government, and give dignity and importance to the proceedings of the general assembly.

On the other hand, local legislation excites no interest. A few members only who represent the county, township, or borough in which the change of the law is proposed, and concerned in arranging the propositions, and being too often passed upon by their request. Those special acts are sent forth with all the imperfections which the wisdom and deliberate care of the whole body would have in general laws. The direct tendency of this practice is to multiply the demand for local laws. A demand which has increased from year to year, to an alarming extent, and which no industry of the General Assembly will be able within the limits of an ordinary session, to satisfy. If the practice is continued is it not impracticable, in a great State like Pennsylvania to *provide special acts* to meet all the different and changing views of the citizens of every borough, township, and county, and if this were practicable, would not the policy *of establishing an infinite variety of different rules for the same people be exceedingly questionable*, and introduce great confusion and uncertainty? Would it not defeat one great and beneficial object of sound legislation, *which is permanency of the laws*? Is there not true wisdom and sound policy in strengthening and preserving those of the Commonwealth, and maintaining uniform customs and habits?—It is true there are shades of difference in the condition and local circumstances of the citizens of separate districts of the State, but in an advancing and improving country where intercourse is so direct, and when the social relations of life are so generally diffused they are gradually and certainly disappearing under the influence of general laws. We are one people, without reference to ancestry, or the place of our birth. We are all Pennsylvanians—we have the same constitution of Government—the same common rights—then why should we not have the same common laws?

In conclusion, permit me to assure you, gentlemen, that I shall most heartily co-operate with you in all your efforts to advance our beloved Commonwealth, and to promote the welfare of the people.

FRANCIS R. SHUNK.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
January 5, 1848.

THE OBSERVER.

"The World is Governed too Much"

ERIE, PA.

Saturday Morning January 8, 1848.

☞THOS. H. ELLISON is a duly authorized agent to procure subscribers for this paper.

☞We have delayed our paper some hours for the purpose of laying before our readers, at the earliest moment, Gov. Shunk's Message.

GEN. CASS ON THE WILMOT PROVISO.—The Union, of the 30th, contains a letter from Gen. Cass, written in reply to a letter of inquiry addressed to him by a number of distinguished members of Congress, asking his views in relation to the Wilmot Proviso. It is an able document, in which strong ground is taken against the Proviso, and all the movers and abettors in it. The letter created quite a sensation in Washington. The signers of the letter, by which Gen. Cass's views have been elicited, have been known for some time as advocates of his election as the next President. The doctrines upon which Gen. Cass plants himself are unquestionably very popular with a large portion of the country. He also occupies the Administration ground upon the war question—that is, he goes in for holding such parts of Mexico as we now occupy, under military domination, and for continuing the occupying policy until the whole country is reduced to actual military possession. We will find room for it in our next.

A WAR TAX ON TEA AND COFFEE.

The Gazette, in one of its cavilling moods, attempts to cast odium upon us because we have not thought it either *expedient or necessary*, to dissent from the views of the President's Message in regard to imposing a duty on tea and coffee, in order to help defray the expenses of the war. That paper also attempts to make it appear that we are inconsistent, because we reflected upon the conduct of Gen. Irvin in voting for a tax on those articles in a time *of profound peace*. It says we are perfectly silent now, whereas, then we industriously endeavored to fix the charge upon Gen. Irvin. We are "perfectly silent" now; because we were not aware that it was necessary for us to *weekly* raise a "finger board," to enable all to understand our position. When the President recommended the measure, at the last session, we expressed ourself favorable to it. We have not changed our opinions since. They were made up after due deliberation, and unlike whiggery, they are the same now that they were then. We believe that the people would not demur at the imposition of such duties for such a purpose. We believe that neither the poor nor rich would feel it. The difference in *the* price of these articles, when subject to duty and not, is scarcely perceptible. Indeed, according to the doctrine of whiggery in regard to duties, there is no difference; hence the Gazette, if it had the good of the country at heart, should *go for their imposition*, as it would thus take three millions of dollars out the pockets of the *producers* of these articles, and put it in the treasury of the United States. When arguing in favor of their favorite policy of protection, we are told by the editors of the Gazette, backed by all their writers, that it is not the *consumer*, but the *producer*, *who pays* the duties levied for *protection*. Now if the manufacturer of goods in England, paid the protective duties imposed by the tariff of '42, on his wares imported into this country, as we have been time and again told by the Gazette and its party, would not the producers of tea and coffee be equally obliged to pay it? Gentlemen, you have argued *falsely* one time or the other, and you can take whichever horn of the dilemma you choose.

The taxing of tea and coffee at the time Gen. Irvin voted for it, and now, is quite a different thing. Then the country was in a state of profound peace, and it was not necessary. Now it is engaged in a war, and the measure becomes necessary. But the Gazette says he did not vote for it. This is all idle. The editor of the Gazette knows he voted for it, and that, too, when we were at peace with all the world. The fact is, the Whig Congress of '42 found the bill they had passed so highly protective, that it would not raise the requisite amount of revenue to defray the expenses of the Government: hence they appended to it a section levying a duty of 20 per cent. (we think) on all articles not named in the body of the bill, among which was tea and coffee. For this Gen. Irvin voted.

☞Vermont has decreed that if any pedler, carry and offer for sale, any plated or gilded ware, jewelry, watches or any patent medicine, the composition of which is kept secret from the public, he must pay $60 for a yearly license.

☞The Gazette, of last week, recommended the calling of a Whig meeting in opposition to the War, but the Commercial, of this week, opposes the proposition, and thinks it will result in no good to the party. Here we have 'consistency' striving to utter its opinions, while 'expediency' stands ready, gag in hand, to cram them down its throat. The bare proposition of the Gazette, will satisfy the 'consistency' portion of the party, while the negative of the Commercial will make it all straight with 'expediency.' By the by, who would have thought a paper that has denounced this as 'Polk's War for the extension of Slavery,' would now oppose an anti-war meeting. Verily, is not this paper a 'pink of consistency'?

CONSISTENCY.—We are amused, not a little, at the twisting and turning of the 'expediency' portion of the Whig press in regard to the war. What they say to-day, they as unceremoniously unsay to-morrow, and the policy they advocate this month, will be made to give place to one diametrically opposite next. A more palpable illustration of this than is exhibited by the Commercial, we think we never saw. Last spring, in speaking of an attempt to raise a company of volunteers to go to Mexico, it made use of the following language:

"The fact is, we have as many good soldiers for a *good cause* in proportion to our population as any other community, but for a bad *cause, like Polk's War for the extension of Slavery*, we opine that it requires the dense population of a large city, aided by its *loose morals, whistling, drumming and drinking*, to fill a corps of volunteers respectable in numbers."

Last Wednesday, in dissenting from the Gazette's proposition to hold an anti-war meeting, the same paper makes use of the following language:

"*The War is no party War—it was recognized by nearly a unanimous vote of Congress, by which, in the language of Mr. Clay, it became National—became the War of the Country, and as such must be prosecuted.*"

What a change a few short months has made in the spirit of his dream! When the first was written, the war was "Polk's war for the extension of Slavery,"—now "the War is no party War." Then we had no soldiers for such a war—now it is "the War of the Country, and as such must be prosecuted."—Verily, "expediency" has the day, and "consistency" is disposed of as summarily as Thad. Steven's conscience—i. e., "thrown to the devil."

What think you, reader, has caused this sudden change in regard to the character of the War? Its recognition by a nearly unanimous vote of Congress, took place long before the first paragraph was written; hence it cannot be from that fact any more "national war" now than it was then. Why, then, was it Polk's war for the extension of Slavery at that time, and a "War of the Country" at the present? Simply because it has been [illegible] that the "rank and file" of the party [illegible] such sentiments, and were ready to repudiate their authors—that the "aid and comfort" course had caused the party to stink in the nostrils of every patriot, whig or democrat, and hence the necessity that it be trimmed for another course, and the party ship put upon another tack. *Such inconsistency* and hypocrisy, however, cannot escape the observation of those it is intended to deceive. The people see, and will remember it, by assigning them the same niche in the temple of infamy that they did their "illustrious predecessors," the Federalists.

☞The Editor of the Painesville Telegraph has worked himself into a furious passion—a perfect tempest in a tea pot—because his eastern exchanges are carried by in the mail for Cleveland; and without stopping to inform himself on the subject, lays the fault at the door of our Post Master. Not satisfied with this, he travels out of his road, to let off a goodly portion of that federal billingsgate, which grows *so luxuriantly in and about* the Western Reserve. We shall not attempt to reply to that portion of the *fellow's* article, but merely set him right in regard to facts. The fault he complains of, lays at the door of the Buffalo Post Office, not here. That office makes up the bags for Cleveland and Erie. Now it will at once be seen, that if his exchanges are sent to Cleveland, they must be in the Cleveland bag when it leaves Buffalo, for it is not overhauled here. Similar complaints were made last winter; and our Post Master, to satisfy himself and the public, that the fault did not originate in his office, took the trouble of overhauling, several times, the bag made up at Buffalo for Cleveland, in which he found packages of papers for almost every office this side of Cleveland; and indeed, many that belonged east of Buffalo. By making the facts known at the Buffalo office, the nuisance was abated. So, Mr. Telegraph, be sure you are right before you go ahead next time!

☞In addition to the contributions to the Ladies' Benevolent Society heretofore noticed, we are gratified to record another of some seven or eight dollars by the German Catholic Church of this city. Considering the circumstances of this church—that it is mainly composed of those who have expended their all in reaching this country, the land of their adoption—and who are comparatively strangers yet, to the simplicity of our republican institutions, and feel that there are many harsh prejudices entertained against them by others, [illegible] the contribution, though smaller than that of others, is a liberal one, amply sufficient to manifest their good will, and we are authorized to state that it is received with as much feeling of thankfulness on the part of the members of the society, as any contribution which has yet been tendered.

We understand that Rev. Mr. Pressly of the Associate Reformed Church, delivered a Charity Sermon, for that church, on Sunday last, and that the collection will be taken to-morrow. We regret that we were not apprised last week of the fact, that we might *have given notice*; we hope, however, our citizens will not be backward in attending, or throw in their mite, and we can assure them that if they have not the pleasure of listening to the discourse expected for the occasion, will not be disappointed in hearing a good one upon some other subject.

☞Owing to the press of new advertisements, we have been reluctantly compelled to curtail our usual amount of miscellaneous matter on our outside.

☞We see that the notes of the Erie Bank are not in very good repute in Cleveland and some other points on the lake. Bill holders, however, need have no fears in regard to its solvency, and should not part with them at a discount, as we have been assured by the Cashier of the institution that there is specie amply sufficient in its vaults to meet all its liabilities.

☞We learn that recently the house of Mr. James Brock of Cheraw, S. C., a revolutionary soldier, aged nearly 100 years, was consumed by fire, and horrid to relate, the owner with it. Mr. Brock had no family living with him except his negroes.

FIREMEN'S SUPPER.—We had the pleasure of setting down to a *plentiful repast*, on Saturday evening, prepared for this Department by Major Brown of the Eagle Tavern. The supper was excellent, as the good feeling and harmony that prevailed were satisfactory. WM. KELLY, Esq., Burgess, presided, and mirth and happiness predominated.

From Washington.

Correspondence of the Erie Observer.

WASHINGTON, DEC. 28, 1847.

Gentlemen.—The duties of my office prevented me last week from complying with my partial promise, made some time ago, to write you weekly. Indeed, I fear that I shall often have occasion to ask to be excused for non-performance of duty in this respect.

Congress has not yet begun to do business, and will not until after the first of January. The holidays, as they are called, seem at this time, to be extremely opportune; they afford to the great political combatants an opportunity of cooly taking a survey of each other—looking at the size and dimensions of antagonists, and speculating on the endurance and tenacity of the foe—when and how to strike those, who, having the superiority in numbers, must take the initiative on perplexing questions. That Mexican war is a hard point, but it must be got along with. The Whigs have concluded to be very liberal in voting supplies of men and money to the army, and then by way of equalizing the matter, abuse the war, and thus give a little "aid and comfort" also to the Mexicans. This will be the course of events—mark it. All that will be asked will be voted: but then, if any Mexican should happen to be killed, it will be denominated murder on the part of our country for doing her duty after being forced into war. Of the consistency of this policy I will not pretend to speak. History will place upon it a just commentary.

I have conversed with several officers just from Mexico who uniformly mention the fact that the wealthy and respectable portion of the population of that country are universally opposed to peace with this country; and their reason, freely given, that they desire the country to be conquered and annexed to the United States. This I have heard from officers from both wings of the army. This class of people say they never had protection before, and never lived a day but in terror of personal injury or confiscation of property. You may think it strange, but I have my reasons for believing the fact, that the department of Yucatan would annex itself to morrow if we would receive her. What the course of the new Mexican President, Anaya, will be on the subject of peace or war, is yet left to conjecture. He is known to possess friendly feelings towards the United States. It is singular enough, but the fact is so, that he was one of Gen. Jackson's Aids at the battle of New Orleans. The favorites of that remarkable man, like himself, seem to be peculiar favorites with the people. A recent President of Texas, Gen. Houston, and the present President of Mexico, both enjoyed much of his personal confidence.

I now believe the whigs (in Congress, at least) are determined on running Gen. Taylor for President. This is very generally the feeling among them. Gen. Taylor himself is for Judge McClane—next to himself, I presume. How this determination will suit the northern whigs who have not experienced the contagion communicable by the Washington atmosphere, I am sure I cannot say. How they will like this southern slave-holder, and whether they will go him slaves and all, time alone will demonstrate. I can imagine, however, that they will have few qualms of conscience provided the candidate is available.

Congress will undoubtedly reform the post office law in regard to postage on newspapers. In consultation with your member to-day he told me it was almost universally determined on. Perhaps Judge Baily, of Virginia, might vote against it, as there is not a single newspaper printed in his district.

The death of Gov. Fairfield came upon the community here like an electric shock. He had been in unusual good health, but had been some afflicted with dropsy in the knee joints, and on Friday last concluded to have an operation performed. Incisions were made and the water let off and sulphate of copper into injected the wounds. Shortly thereafter he was seized with the most terrible pain which in less than eight hours produced death. It was a most melancholy and terrible end. The Surgeon had a high reputation for skill, but there was a mistake, I should suppose, somewhere. Gov. Fairfield had been a prominent man in the state of Maine for a number of years.—He began life as a seaman and rose to the command of a merchant vessel, when he quit the sea for the more agreeable pursuits of the law, in which he attained great eminence. He published a valuable set of Reports of the Supreme Court of the State of Maine, under the title of "Fairfield's Reports." He was five times elected Governor of Maine, served four years in Congress and four years in the Senate of the United States from that State.—When Mr. Dallas was nominated as the Democratic candidate for Vice President, Gov. Fairfield had 113 votes for that office, but was withdrawn. Previous to the operation being performed on Friday, he had written to his wife expressing great confidence in the success of the operation, his speedy recovery, and intended visit to his home; but alas! before the hour arrived to dispatch it by the evening train, poor Fairfield was himself about departing to that "bourn from whence no traveler returns." What a shock the intelligence will be to his family.

I have had the gratification of an introduction of the Heroine of Tampico, Mrs. Anne Chase. I was pleased to observe that popular applause had not spoiled her. She is a lady of medium size, and I would suppose about or near 40 years of age; is a native of Ireland, and a full cousin to the brave Gen. Shields. Her fidelity to her adopted country richly entitles her to the appellation of Heroine. Her life was greatly menaced and the greatest probability existed that it would be taken. She represented herself to the authorities as a British subject and had a brother in England to whom she had communicated her situation, and that in the event of her death, they would be obliged to answer to that government for the outrage. Possessing a talent for drawing, by some means she became acquainted with the soundings of the channel to the harbor of Tampico, and made out and forwarded to Com. Conner a chart by which he afterwards sailed into port without the slightest difficulty, finding it in every respect accurate. After forwarding her draft she exhibited to the authorities a copy, telling them she had received it from Washington where, as they could see, all the defences of the city and road-stead were well and accurately known, and that the American fleet would certainly be there and avenge her death if sacrificed by them. When the American squadron came in sight, this heroic woman hoisted our national ensign on her house and with her arm round the flag staff resolutely determined to maintain it or die. The flag was an important signal to be made by her, and she bravely determined to maintain it,—several thousand Mexican troops, with cannon and other arms, surrounded and threatened to demolish her house, but all failed to intimidate her. The fleet arrived and in an hour after the landing of Com. Conner she called on the Governor of Tampico and acted as interpreter between him and the conquerors of the city. Take her all in all she is a glorious woman. Long may she live to enjoy her well earned renown.

I had the satisfaction of seeing Gen. Kearny last evening and was much disappointed in him. He is, in outward appearance, not much the warrior—is a mild amiable looking man, rather under the medium size. You will recollect that he overran New Mexico, marched across to California, and commanded at the battles of the 8th and 9th of January, 1847, at San Pasquil. For alledged disobedience of orders he arrested Lieut. Fremont, who is at present on trial here. You will seldom meet a more prepossessing man than the gentleman last named. He is very youthful in appearance, of very slight person, and certainly as modest and diffident a man as I ever saw of any note whatever. I sincerely hope that he may be enabled to escape censure, as such a result would at once remove all suspicion of improper conduct and relieve a brave man from mortification.

I have had many conversations with the heroic Col. Davis, now a Senator from Mississippi. You will remember he commanded the volunteers from his state at Buena Vista. The Colonel's order of "at them Mississippians" will long be remembered. It was given at the moment when all looked discouraging and the day seemed greatly in doubt.—His brave troops had been under fire for several hours, when column after column of the enemy rushed upon them, after having driven back a portion of the Indiana volunteers. "At them Mississippians," was the Colonel's order, and gloriously was it obeyed, as the reeling columns of the Mexicans soon attested. He was wounded in the foot early in the action, and the swelling of the foot soon made the boot press so closely as to stop the bleeding, and in this condition remained on horseback till 5 o'clock in the evening, when the boot was removed by cutting it from the foot in pieces. He is yet very lame. As a brave man Col. Davis will rank with any officer in the army, and for service at Monterey and Buena Vista he is surpassed by none. He graduated at West Point, but resigned and studied law, and afterwards settled in Mississippi. His first wife was the daughter of Gen. Taylor and has been deceased for several years. He was a member of the last Congress but resigned his seat to take command of the volunteers from Mississippi.

Last night Gens. Quitman and Shields arrived in this city. The former commanded at Monterey, Cerro Gordo, and at all the battles around the city of Mexico, and after the capitulation was appointed Governor. Gen. Shields was wounded at Cerro Gordo by being shot through the body by a grape shot, and his recovery is a miricle. The report is on file in the War Department that he was mortally wounded—still he lives! He greatly distinguished himself at Cerro Gordo and at all the battles subsequent thereto, and received a severe wound in the arm at the storming of Chapultepec. He is the idol of the army, and well he may be, for a more glorious fellow or a braver soul never lived. But I must stop.

Adieu, EM QUOD.

Democratic County Convention.

At a meeting of the Democratic Central Committee of this county, held this evening at the office of the secretary in this Borough, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Democratic Electors of Erie County, be requested to hold primary meetings in each election district, at the place of holding their general elections, on Saturday the 5th of February, 1848, at 6 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of choosing Delegates to a County Convention, to be held at the *Court House* in this borough on the first Monday of February next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., to appoint Delegates to the Democratic State Convention, to be held at Harrisburg on the 4th of March next, to nominate a candidate for Canal Commissioner and appoint Delegates to a National Convention.

SMITH JACKSON,
IRVIN CAMP,
MURRAY WHALLON,
CARSON GRAHAM,
F. W. MILLER,
JAMES NORTON,
ISAAC R. TAYLOR,
Committee.

Erie, Dec. 30, 1847.

For the Erie Observer.

CANAL COMMISSIONER.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—While the citizens in different parts of the Commonwealth are recommending their respective favorites to be put in nomination, on the 4th of March next, to fill the responsible office of Canal Commissioner, permit me to recommend JOHN FERGUSON, Esq., of Allegheny, to the favorable consideration of the Democracy of the Keystone State, as a gentleman highly qualified for that station, and worthy of public confidence. Where Mr. Ferguson is known, it is only necessary to mention his name in connection with that office to meet the public approbation. His practical knowledge, long experience on the public works, his business habits and strict integrity, strongly recommend him to the favorable action of said Convention.

ERIE COUNTY.

AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.—Col. Rowan, of Kentucky a son of the former U. S. Senator, was nominated charge to Naples, to-day, in place of Maj. Polk.

Col. Houston has been re-elected U. S. Senator from Texas.

Gens. Shields and Quitman visited the Capitol to-day, and were recieved with much attention by members of both Houses of Congress. They have been invited to a public dinner on Friday. Nearly all the Senators present, and many of the Representatives, with the mayor and others, are subscribers to the dinner.

It is believed that the Hon. John W. Davis, late speaker of the House, was nominated to-day, as Minister to China.—*Dec. 19th.*

We ask our readers to run their eyes over the following extract from a letter written by an Agent for Vaughn's Lithontriptic Mixture a remedy, now more sought for than any panacea which has ever been introduced to the world.

"WASHINGTON, Fayette County, Ohio, Dec 29 1847.

"Dr G. C. VAUGHN—We have sold all the mixture left with us, as much more would not have supplied the demand since we have been out—the sale of the medicine has decided its character—*it will have a great run*, purchasers have recommended to others all over the country and many are this moment waiting to buy. You must contrive to send us two boxes as soon as possible.—We hope you will not delay, as our customers are anxious about the article. Write and let us know if you can send immediately. Yours

REID & SANDERS."

Readers call upon the Agents whose names are found under the GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY Advertisement. Get a pamphlet, study the why and wherefore.

☞All those who are afflicted with Scrofulous Affections, ulcers, cutaneous eruptions secondary syphilis, chronic rheumatism &c. are recommended to try G. W. Merchant's Improved Compound Sarsaparilla, as it is conceded by every one who has used it to be the best article of the kind now before the public. It is prepared without the aid of heat, which secures all the virtues of the Sarsaparilla in a more active form than by any other process, and renders it one of the most efficacious remedies of the day, for the above diseases.

MARKETS.—No change from last week.

MARRIED—On the 4th inst., by Rev. J. K. Barry, Mr. GRAHAM GIBBS, of Jamestown, Chautauque county, N. Y., and Miss ANN M. WATHELS, of this place.

On the 5th inst., by Rev. J. K. Barry, Mr. BLIAL ABEL and Miss ELIZABETH BLAIN, all of his city.

DIED—On the 30th ult., Mr. HENRY WARFEL, of Millcreek township, aged about 60 years.

In Millcreek, on the morning of the 30th ult, ROBERT LIVINGSTON WELLS, in the 18th year of his age.

On Friday morning the 7th inst., GEORGE DALLAS, son of W. W. and Marietta Loomis, of this city, aged 2 years 11 months and 17 days.

By Express!

WE have just received from New York, one piece of very fine twilled French Black Cloth; one piece plain of the manufacture of Forstman & Hoffman; three pieces French Doeskin cassimere, for pants; a variety of Plaids, Stripes, &c. for pants; two boxes of French cravats; a few embroidered Paris waist coat patterns; black and brown silk and worsted Serges. We feel confident that the above articles cannot be equalled in this city.

G. B. & I. H. KEENE.

Erie, January 8, 1848. 4 31

Administrator's Notice

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted to the subscriber, on the estate of Ana T. Wilkinson, deceased—All persons indebted, are requested to make settlement; and all persons having claims, will present them for adjustment.

LANSON WILKINSON, Administrator,

Erie, January 8, 1848. 6:34

STRAY HEIFER.—Came to the farm of the subscriber in Greenfield township, about the last of November, a red two year old Heifer, with a crop off the left ear, and a half crop of the right. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges and take it away.

JOHN WILSON.

Greenfield, January 8, 1848. 3t31

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between William E. Willis and Amos C. Landon, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm, will settle with Wm. E. Willis, to whom all the accounts and demands of the firm have been transferred.

WM E. WILLIS.
AMOS C. LANDON.

January 8, 1848. [illegible]

To the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County, Pa:

THE petition of A. C. Hilton of the East Ward of the Borough of Erie in said county, respectfully represents, that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, at the house he now occupies in said East Ward. He therefore prays the Honorable Court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern, and he, as in duty bound, will pray, &c.

A. C. HILTON.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the East Ward of the Borough of Erie in which the above inn or tavern prayed to be licensed is proposed to be kept, do certify that A. C. Hilton the above applicant, is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that such an inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers.

OTIS LAPHAM, A. W. BREWSTER,
JAMES McCREA, MOSES KOCH,
JACOB KOCH, T. G. COLT,
C. SIEGEL, F. DEPPLINGER,
J. C. BROWN, THO. McCARTER,
WM T. DOWNS, S. R. LEWY,
M. W. KEITH.

Erie Jan. 8, 1848. 3t34

To the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County, Pa:

THE petition of Andrew Boylan of the East Ward of the Borough of Erie in said county, respectfully represents, that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, at the house now occupied by himself, called the Lafayette Hotel in said East Ward.—He therefore prays the Honorable Court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern, and he, as in duty bound will pray, &c.

ANDREW BOYLAN.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the East Ward of the Borough of Erie in which the above inn or tavern prayed to be licensed is proposed to be kept do certify that Andrew Boylan the above applicant, is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that such an inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers.

OTIS LAPHAM, E. D. GUNNISON,
SAMUEL AGNEW, M. MAYER,
SAMUEL HAYS, H. WADSWORTH,
C. M. TIBBALS, M. GOODWIN,
DANIEL DOBBINS, A. W. BREWSTER,
J. C. BROWN, S. E. GOODWIN,
JOHN S. BROWN.

Erie, Jan. 8, 1848. 3t34

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County.

The petition of James Brawley of Harborcreek township, respectfully represents, that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers. He would therefore humbly pray your honors to grant him a license to keep a public house at his old stand, six miles east of Erie, on the Buffalo road.

JAMES BRAWLEY.

We, the undersigned, citizens of the township of Harborcreek, do certify that James Brawley, the above applicant, is a man of good reputation for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for entertaining strangers and travelers,—that such inn or tavern is necessary for the public convenience.

O. H. HADLOCK, FRANK STILLMAN,
HENRY H. BURGESS, WM H. MIDDAUGH,
ALMOND FULLER, D. E. FLOWER,
C. HULL, AARON TWITCHELL,
J. MECHAM, FRED'K OHLAWELER,
J. BENNETT, WM. VINTON,
THOS. CALDWELL.

Harborcreek, January 8, 1848. 3 31

To the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County.

The petition of Linus Lampman of Girard township in said county, respectfully represents, that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers at the Globe Inn, the house he now occupies in said township. He therefore prays the honorable court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern; and he as in duty bound, will pray, &c.

LINUS LAMPMAN.

We, the subscribers, citizens of Girard township in said county, in which the above inn or tavern prayed to be licensed is proposed to be kept, do certify that Linus Lampman the above named applicant, is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that such an inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers.

MATSON GODFREY, WM CUDNEY,
A. CORRELL, JR., H. R. BEERS,
JAMES LAUGHLIN, HENRY KEITH,
JNO DEVENPORTE, LUTHER CANFIELD,
ANSON BADGER, WM CROSS,
JAMES CROSS, M. G. ANDERSON.

Girard, Pa., January 8, 1848. 3t31

TO the Judges of the court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace of the county of Erie.—The petition of John Sisson of the Borough of Edinboro in the county of Erie aforesaid, humbly sheweth that your petitioner has provided himself with suitable accommodations for keeping a house of public entertainment at the stand or house owned and occupied by himself, in said borough; and therefore prays your honors to grant him a license for the same; and will ever pray, &c.

JOHN SISSON.

We, the undersigned, citizens of the said borough of Edinboro, do certify that a tavern or public house of entertainment is necessary for the accommodation of the public and for the entertaining of strangers and travelers in said borough; and that the petitioner, John Sisson, is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travelers.

W C Hanson, Simeon Meacham,
Geo Gillaspie, Joseph Hart,
Jude Bartlet, Farum Hart,
C P Roberts, N C Austin,
Martin Gillaspie, T Hawkins,
George Evans, A C Culbertson,
John A Culbertson.

Edinboro January 8 1848 3t31

TO the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie county.—The petition of Daniel Shryock of the west ward of the borough of Erie in said county, respectfully represents that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers at the house he now occupies, called the "Our House," in said west ward. He therefore prays the honorable court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern; and he as in duty bound, will pray, &c.

DANIEL SHRYOCK.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the west ward of the borough of Erie, in which the above inn or tavern prayed to be licensed is proposed to be kept, do certify that Daniel Shryock, the above applicant, is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that such inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers.

Chas. M Reed, Alfred King,
John Hughes, E Babbitt,
Alexander Hughes, Geo. A Elliot,
S W Keeler, H Bates,
D Zimmerman, William Kelley,
John Cummings, P H Oliver,
J H Williams.

Erie, Pa., January 8, 1848. 3 31

TO the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie county, Pa.—The petition of Wm. A. Besly, of the township of Harborcreek in said county, respectfully represents that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers at the house he now occupies in said township. He therefore prays the honorable court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern; and he, as in duty bound will ever pray, &c.

WM A. BESLY.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the township of Harborcreek in which the above named inn or tavern prayed to be licensed, is proposed to be kept, do certify that Wm. A. Besly the above applicant, is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers.

Joseph Greenwood, Franklin Stillman,
Plara Elliott, A. Stillman,
Sourhinayd Stillman, Chas F Kendrick,
John Dodge, Chas W Kendrick,
Henry Chatfield, Solomon McCumber,
Hiram Crowell, W Taggart,
Wm S Stinson.

Harborcreek, January 8, 1848. 3t31

TO the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County.—The petition of Robert Smiley, of Union township in said county, respectfully represents that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, at the house he now occupies in said township. He therefore prays the honorable court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern; and he, in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

ROBERT SMILEY.

We, the subscribers, citizens of Union township, in which the above inn or tavern prayed to be licensed is proposed to be kept, do certify that Robert Smiley, the above named applicant, is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that such an inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public, and entertain strangers and travelers.

Ethel Shelmidine, James Bennett,
Wm Mayfield, Henry Mallory,
Daniel Sayre, Thomas Dunham,
W. O. Black, A. Parks,
John Smiley, Lewis Rathbone,
D. Dunham, C. G. Brown,
A. Dunham, A. Tourtellott,
Marshall Niles, Wm. Smiley.

Union, January 8, 1848. 3 31

To the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie county, Pa:

The petition of F. A. Hantz of the west ward of the borough of *Erie* in said county, respectfully represents, that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, at the house known as the *Extension House* in said west ward. He therefore prays the honorable court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern, and he, as in duty bound, will pray, &c.

F. A. HANTZ.

We, the the subscribers, citizens of the west ward of *Erie*, in which the above inn or tavern prayed to be licensed is proposed to be kept, do certify that F. A. Hantz the above applicant is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that such an inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers.

Chas. M. Reed, J. H. Williams,
Geo A. Elliot, B. F. Sloan,
Rob. Cochran, Porter Kelsey,
A. Beebe, William Kelley,
S. W. Keefer, W. W. Loomis,
Wm M. Gallagher, Geo Berriman,
L. G. Reno, A. P. Durlin.

Erie, Pa., January 8, 1848. 3 31

To the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County, Pa:

The petition of John Adam Wild, of the East Ward of the Borough of Erie, Erie county, respectfully represents that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, at the Franklin House, now kept by him in said borough. He therefore prays the Honorable Court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern, and he, as in duty bound will pray, &c.

JOHN ADAM WILD.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the East Ward of the borough of Erie, in which the above inn or tavern prayed to be licensed is proposed to be kept, do certify that John Adam Wild, the above applicant, is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that such an inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers.

C. Siegel, H. L. Brown,
C. F. Dieffenbach, G. Witter,
John Casey, Fred Schneider,
Christian Kusmaul, H. Hisrman, Jr.
F. Knobloch, Moses Koch,
John Gabel, Daniel Dobbins,
C. M. Tibbals.

Erie, Pa. January 8, 1848. 3 31

To the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County, Pa:

The petition of Humphrey Scott of Girard township, in said county, respectfully represents that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, at the house he now occupies in said township. He therefore prays the Honorable Court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern, and he, as in duty bound, will pray, &c.

HUMPHREY SCOTT.

We, the subscribers, citizens of Girard township in said county, in which the above inn or tavern prayed to be licensed is proposed to be kept, do certify that Humphrey Scott, the above applicant, is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that such an inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers.

JAMES LAUGHLIN, JAMES CROSS,
OLIVER CROSS, JNO DEVINPORT,
ANSON BADGER, LUTHER CANFIELD,
HENRY DEVINPORT, JOSEPH FARVER,
GEORGE TROUP, JAMES MILLS,
JOSEPH DAYTON, J M SILSBY.
WM. SILVERTHORN.

Girard, January 8, 1848. 3t34

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Erie, Pa., January 1, 1848.

☞Persons calling for letters on this list will please say they are advertized. Two cents (the cost of advertising) is charged on every letter in addition to the regular postage.

Alexander Miss Mary J
Anderson James 2
Anderson Prof H
Allen Silas
Arnsley J
Avison Oliver
Bixley Mary
Baker Leonard
Blake Mrs Catharine
Bliss John H 2
Brewer Daniel
Brooks Samuel
Brown Jared
Brown Miss Charlotte
Brown John G
Brown O H
Blair James
Brindle, Charlotte
Bruce Hiram
Blake Rachel
Breed Climena
Breed J H
Bell W Edwin
Bardwell Rev J P
Bainbridge Wm T
Beals W N
Bergholl Geo
Birchard Delila 2
Bigger Joseph H
Belnap Gilbert
Barie Peter 2
Bennett John H
Bishop Stephen L
Burley Richard
Butler Frederick
Baldwin Mrs Abbagail
Beveridge Rev J
Bean Wm A
Bartholomew John W
Barnet Richard
Baker Wm H
Baker Leonard
Barton I & L
Barrat James Edwin
Buell J W
Bompus J R
Burgess Amos
Bowers Isaac I
Boyne John
Boaff Phelip
Butler J H 2
Burdick John N
Clark Miss Nancy A
Clarke James A
Crotty Pierse
Crouch Mr
Craty Patrick 2
Clark Isaac A
Clark A M 2
Clark Miss Mary
Church Amos
Crann William
Clark Mrs J P
Croskey Miss Eliza
Church Chester D
Clark J V 2
Crane A W
Chipman Edward W 2
Caldwell James B
Card Henry C
Cornell Matilda
Calagan Ann
Cornell E B 3
Caldwell Harriet
Carter Walter Franklin
Curry Mary J
Colt Angeline
Cooper Sarah Malvina
Colton James B
Coon Rev W J
Cooper Wm
Cole E M 2
Dean L P
Danels Mrs Martha
Davis George
Dean Leonard M 2
Day W T 2
Deane M S
Dodge Seth V
Dorn Simeon
Denning Thomas
Dunn Harvey
Dustin Lucy A
Dunn David
Dye Dani J W
Duncan Mrs Margaret
Dunn Mrs Robert
Dougherty Thomas
Dunn Hervey
Curfold Barney
Dunbar Miss Mary
Doll Timothy
Done Samuel A
Evans Joshua
Evert Zepheniah
Epple Andrew
Ely H B
Elliott Margaret
Edwards Daniel
Elliot James
Ernst Solomon
Folwell Huldah
Fales Miss Mary
Falkner Wm H
Fisher John
Finlay Joseph
Ferrin Mrs Mary J
Farnesworth M A
Francis Alvin
Forsyth D C
Frey Martin
Foster Robert
Fink Jacob
Filley Mr
Fenner John
Fener Samuel
Frey Isaac
Foster Harrison
Fraley Joseph
Grandon Mrs
Gilman Albert
Gould D A
Graham capt John
Gray David S
Gillet Chester W
Gleason Wm B
Garner Joseph
Gordon Parmelia M
Graham Elizabeth
Grubb Alicia
Grubb Mr
Gray Adelia M
Grant Snow
Gunnison E D
Greenleaf Rush
Hartwell John
Hayes Lester
Harper Sanford
Hicks Robert
Hegery Galen
Hampson Robert
Harman Robt
Harlow Catharine
Haybarger Margaret
Haney Michael
Hamp on John
Hempson Robt Jr
Hagurty Michael
Hayt Mrs Mary
Hinton Mrs Olive
Hosmer Ann
Hughs Edward
How Newton
Hunter Thomas
Hays Miss Arminda
Hume P
Holmes Eli P
Howe John F
Hull Lewis A.
Hyland John
Hunsberger Abram
Jones Sophia A
Jones Jesse
Jackson Andrew W
Jones William
Jourdan James
Johnson Wm or Israel Booth
Jones Bradford
Johnson Martha
Jackson Catharine
Jewell Levi
Jones John J
Jackson W
Jones Geo
Jones Ephram
Johnson William R
Johnson Miss Caroline H
Johnson James
Ketchum R D 2
Kiloran Susanna
Kellogg Ralph

Kissinger Jacob
King Nancy A
Knoyle Griffith
Kelley Mason
Kelley James
Kincade Andy
Kelly E L
Knapp Mrs Mary
Kellogg Miss Weltha
Leahy Patrick
Lord Sarah E
Lee Daniel
Litchfield E W
Littscapt J W
Lent John
Lyman Isaac
Logan Miss July An
Lawrence Julia A
Lee Lawrence
Lyle Samuel M
Laycock Hugh
McOmber Miss Ida Ann
McGregor J W
McFaylen capt J
McConnell Robert
McKnolty Hugh
McGill James
McNair Robert
McGlinn James
McGinley James
McLaughlin Thomas
McClure Samuel
Magill James
Malluliew John
Magill Charles J
Martin John R
Mason Franklin
May John
Maxwell Shelden
Miller Luis
Mahony Mhael
Miller Lidia J F
Mills Thomas
Mills Richard 2
Mahon William
Martin Huldah
Mills John
Metcalf Philandee
Miller Miss Mary J
Mguire Patrick
Marshal James
Michel Wm
May "Misis Abygal"
Marshall W
Mills Thomas
Moran Wm
Moore P W 2
Menes Barbara
Murrey J
Munn Margerrot
Moore Mary L
Molly Roger
Morris Elenor
Meese John
Moore Louisa
Musser Henry R
Mooney James
Murphy Patrick
Morgan Mrs Abbalina
Neibel Mrs Salome
Nichols Mary 2
Neans J Rea
Nilles Mathias
Nernon J S
Osborn James
O'Haire M
Oberkirch Michael
Philo Dr 2
Peck Lewis 2
Powers & co Messrs 2
Proudfit Robert
Pease Fidelia
Padan H L
Parker Richard A
Putney Polly
Porter Martin
Parker Edward 2
Potts Freman
Pope Nathaniel
Pitt Bear
Pence David
Parmater Mis Lydia
Parker Richard A
Pinney Henry
Parker Ira
Patton John E
Parke Mrs Miraetta
Peters John
Pleasener Peter
Round Joseph 2
Reimor Eliza
Reed Miss Martha
Reed John
Rathbun A J
Ripley Edward
Richards Capt L F
Rose Mrs
Roach Mrs Mary
Roberts Lyman 2
Robinson John & Wm
Russell T J
Rogers Anson
Rogers Mrs A A
Robinson Catharine
Rogers Abbey A
Russell Mrs Elizabeth
Spaulden Berkibus
Smith Mrs Rhoda
Sweney John
Smith Thomas A
Smith Miss Susan
Smith Jesse
Sherman W O 2
Snell Wm L
Shirwood Alanson
Smith Daniel S 2
Scouller Miss Mary
Skannell Patrick
Snyder Jacob
Slocum Lewis
Scott John
Sprague H O
Swap Andrew Jr
Smith A B
Smith David
Steel James
Stow Dr J B
Stuyvesant Christian
Stewart Arch'd
Stone W G 4
Stevens Wm
Stanly Horatio
Savige H K
Simulon Elizabeth
Sulivan John
Sewell Ebenezer
Seddler Benjamin
Sailsbury Samantha
Southerland Permelia 2
Shear Jasper
Thomas Wm
Tracy Asahel B
Truby Joseph Rev 2
Thomas Christian
Tompkins Ann F
Turrell Manlius
Tolls Ebenezer
Thomas Christian
Vandyke Wm
Van Vleck Dorcey
Whitley Louisa C
White Thomas
Whitcomb Mrs Sarah A
Waight Peter
Wright Fred'k
Whitcomb Josiah
Walker Lydia L
Waterberry Geo S
Webster Anne
Warren Austin E
Weigel Sam'l
Weaver Wm
Warren Albert J
Watson James
Willis Isaac C
Williams Henry
Weeks P S
Warren Nancy
Williams Samuel
Warner Augustus
Winegar Benjamin
Webster Mary
Webster Miss Anna
Webster Isaac
Winslow Miss Mary
Wilson Josiah F
Wadsworth Mr
Wagner Mary
Wagner Abraham
Wagner John
Woodbridge Henry E

GERMAN LETTERS.

Kirsher Jacob
John B Desch 3
Leonard Oet
Heinrich Hoffman
Jacob Hirsch
Adam Wild
Gottleb Friedman
Franz Spath
Marcele Derbieux
Margaretha Friederich
Gansmer & Sanner
Pearick Schoor
Adam Fralick
Mrs George Quin
Jacob Gorenflo
Michael Mehl
Heinrich Deininger
Mectator Vebber
George Grebler
Heinrich Knobloch
Gusmah Backer
F Gieck
Fran Schleiger
John Kuhn jr
Balthaser Schmitt
Franklin Schneider
Moritz Zoker
Carl Dees
Jaquar Pfirz

Franz Metz
John Geo Keiser
Philip Smith
Philip Breck
P Zann
Jacob Jagle
John Cronenberger
August Pape
Barbara Runser
George Braild
George Mehler
Christian Shultz
Goodleap Bradley
Valentine Shultz
Johannes Bozler
Andreas Kohler
Peter Lieb
George Wister
Johann Bar
Balthaser Sheisler
Samuel Weitzel
George Grebler
John Schofelt
Petter Bergamer
John Eckart
Jacob Kilson
Erhard Shilz
Wilhelm Meyer

ROBERT COCHRAN, P. M.

HIRAM COOK,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in cheap wet and Dry Family Groceries, at No. 5 Bonnell Block, State St. Erie Pa.

THE best assortment of Band Boxes in the county for sale by H. COOK.
Jan 1.

RAISINS—best quality by the box or single lb. at No. 5, Bonnell Block, State street.
Jan 1. H. COOK.

SALT by the bag or lb. and the article to send it away, At No 3, American Block.

GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY

WESTERN NEW YORK
COLLEGE OF HEALTH,
207 Main St. Buffalo, N. Y.
DR. G. C. VAUGHN'S

Vegetable Lithontriptic Mixture

THIS celebrated remedy is constantly increasing its fame by the many cures it is making
ALL OVER THE WORLD.
It has now become the only medicine for family use, and is particularly recommended for

DROPSY;

all stages of this complaint immediately relieved, no matter of how long standing. *See pamphlet for testimony.*

GRAVEL,

and all diseases of the urinary organs; for these distressing complaints it *stands alone*; no other article can relieve you, and the cures cited you to will convince the most skeptical; *see pamphlet*. Liver complaint, bilious diseases,

FEVER AND AGUE.

To the great West especially, and wherever these complaints prevail this medicine is offered.

NO MINERAL AGENT,

no deleterious compound is a part of this mixture, it cures these diseases with certainty and celerity, and does not leave the system torpid. See pamphlet.

PILES, a complaint of a most painful character is **IMMEDIATELY RELIEVED;** and a cure follows by a few days use of this article; it is *far before any other preparation for this disease*, or for any other disease originating from impure blood. See pamphlet.

Debility of the system,

weak back, weakness of the kidneys, &c. or inflammation *of same is immediately relieved by a few days use of this medicine*, and a cure is always a result of its use. It stands as

A Certain Remedy

for such complaints, and also for derangements of the female frame,

Irregularities, Suppressions,

painful menstruations. No article has ever been offered except this which would touch this kind of derangements. It may be relied upon as a sure and effective remedy, and did we feel permitted to do so could give

A Thousand Names

as proof of cures in this distressing class of complaints.—See pamphlet. All broken down, debilitated constitutions from the effect of mercury, will find the bracing power of this article to act immediately, and the poisonous mineral eradicated from the system.

Eruptive Diseases

will find the alternative properties of this article

Purify the Blood,

and drive such diseases from the system. See pamphlet for testimony of cures in all diseases, which the limits of an advertisement will not permit to be named here. Agents give them away; they contain 32 pages of certificates of high character, and a stronger

Array of Proof

of the virtues of a medicine, never appeared. It is one of the peculiar features of this article that it never fails to benefit in any case, and if bone and muscle are left to build upon let the emaciated and lingering invalid HOPE ON, and keep taking the medicine as long as there is an improvement. The proprietor would CAUTION THE PUBLIC against a number of articles which come out under the head of

Sarsaparillas, Syrups, &c.

as cures for Dropsy, Gravel, &c. *They are good for nothing*, and concocted to gull the unwary; TOUCH THEM NOT. Their inventors never thought of curing such diseases till this article had done it. A particular study of the pamphlet is earnestly solicited. Agents and all who sell the article are GLAD TO CIRCULATE gratuitously.

Put up in 30 oz. bottles, at $2, 12 oz at $1 each—the larger holding 6 oz more than two small bottles. *Look out and not get imposed upon.* Every bottle has "Vaughn's Vegetable Lithontriptic Mixture" blown upon the glass, the *written signature of G. C. Vaughn, Buffalo, stamped on the cork*. None other are genuine. Prepared by Dr. G. C. Vaughn, and sold at the Principal Office, 207 Main-street, Buffalo, at wholesale and retail. No attention given to letters unless post paid—*orders from regularly constituted Agents excepted*; post paid letters, or verbal communications soliciting advice, promptly attended to, gratis.

Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of this article 132 Nassau street, New York city; 295 Essex st, Salem Mass., and by the principal druggists throughout the United States and Canada, as Agents. For sale by

Carter & Brother and Burton & Perkins, Erie; C. W. Burton Meadville; Dr. C. Baker, Springfield; B C Town & Co North East; L. L. Jones & Co Girard; O. S. Smith, [illegible]; [illegible] B Magilin, Mercer; Hall & Haskins, Pine Grove; M Wilson, Sugar Grove; Hood & Vincent, Waterford; D M Williams and J D Summerton, Warren. 1y33

Wanted.

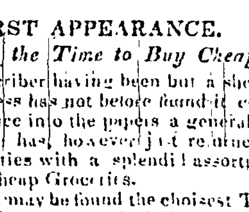
TEN Thousands Bushels Corn,
500 " Rye,
10000 " Oats,
5000 " Barley,
5000 " Wheat,
5000 " Beans,
5000 Dollars in Canal Bonds, at the store of
Dec. 18 H. CADWELL.

Arrival No. 20.

JUST received by Express the choicest assortment of Gimps, Fringes, Ribbons, Silks and Bonnett Satins offered this season.

Dec. 18. H. CADWELL.

New Goods and Good News!



FIRST APPEARANCE.

Now is the Time to Buy Cheap!

THE subscriber having been but a short time in business has not before found it convenient to introduce into the papers a general advertisement. He has, however just returned from the eastern cities with a splendid assortment of Fresh and Cheap Groceries.

In his stock may be found the choicest Teas yet offered for sale, from 4 to 8 shillings per pound, Rio, Java, Cuba, Laguira and St. Domingo, Coffee, cheaper than the cheapest; Havana Porto Rico, Orleans, Loaf Lump, Clarified, Pulverised and Maple Sugars, cheaper than ever; Porto Rico Syrup, Sugarhouse and Orleans Molasses; alspice, pepper, ginger, cinnamon, mace, nutmegs pearl barley, citrons, prunes, cocoa nuts, almonds, madeira, Brazil, and pea nuts; Havana principe, Spanish, cinnamon, and common Cigars; cavendish, ladies twist, and german Tobacco; olive rose, nut, castor, and Hair Oil; all of which are of the very best quality, and will be sold cheap, at No. 3 American Block, State street.

JOHN PEFFER.

Nov. 6, 1847. 26

THIBET CLOTH—Black, Drab and Brown cheap for ready pay at the store of
Sept. 25. S. JACKSON.

A FEW pairs nice Bed Blankets and Lancaster Quilts, for sale low by
Oct 25 ALLYN & COIT.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the improved farm on which he now resides, about two miles south of Waterford, on the Turnpike leading from Erie to Pittsburgh, containing 100 acres of land 60 under improvement, and the balance well timbered with white oak, chestnut, &c. Forty acres bottom the balance upland. On the premises is a good frame dwelling, log barn, a good orchard of apple and cherry trees, and a never failing spring of water. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises, or of C. C. Jones, Erie.

JAMES BIGGERS.

Waterford, Oct. 15, 1847. 3m22

Fall Fashions for 1847.

THE subscriber is now prepared to furnish his friends and customers with HATS of a superior quality; also a general assortment of
CAPS, MUFFS, BUFFALO ROBES, &c.
which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest. Persons wishing to purchase will please call and examine quality and prices for themselves.

R. S. HUNTER, Practical Hatter,
Corner of State and Fifth streets.

Oct. 29, 1847. 24

FOR THE ERIE OBSERVER.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Allow me through the medium of your valuable paper, to inform the citizens of this city and vicinity, that I am receiving a large and well selected stock of Fall and Winter Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery and Hardware, which I am selling at Great Bargains, in order to pay transportation, the balance will be applied to charitable purposes. For further particulars apply at No. 2 *American Block State Street*.

M. MAYER.

Erie Oct. 16, 1847.

BLACK LACE DEMI VEIL.—A new lot of these very fashionable articles just received and selling very low at the New Store.

Oct. 21. ALLYN & COIT.

MUFFS AND BOAS.—150 Muffs and Boas, of the real Lynx, Nat. Gernet, Wild Cony, China Lynx, lustred and gray, just received from the Fur company, and selling 25 per cent. less than last season by

WILLIAMS & WRIGHT.

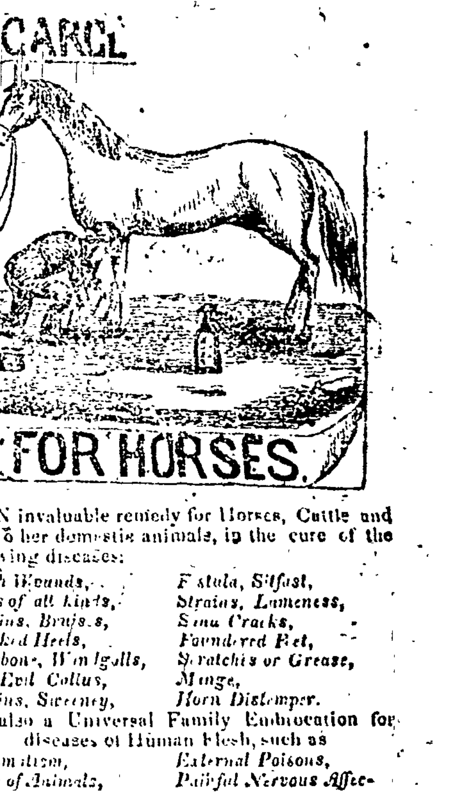
Nov. 13, 1847. 26

TEAS.—Young hyson, old hyson, hyson skin, gunpowder and powchong or black tea, cheaper than Canton tea company dare to sell, at No 6 Bonnell Block. H. COOK.

FLOUR, Shorts and Bran, constantly kept on hand at PEFFER'S,
Nov 13, At No 3, American Block.

THE BEST HORSE MEDICINE IN THE WORLD!!

GEO. W. MERCHANT'S



AN invaluable remedy for Horses, Cattle and other domestic animals, in the cure of the following diseases:

Fresh Wounds,
Galls of all kinds,
Sprains, Bruises,
Cracked Heels,
Ringbone, Windgalls,
Poll Evil, Callus,
Spavins, Sweeney,

Fistula, Sitfast,
Strains, Lameness,
Sand Cracks,
Foundered Feet,
Scratches or Grease,
Mange,
Horn Distemper.

It is also a Universal Family Embrocation for diseases of Human Flesh, such as

Rheumatism,
Bites of Animals,
Frost Bites,
Boils,
Burns and Scalds,
Cramps,
Contracts of the Muscles,
Weakness of the Joints,

External Poisons,
Painful Nervous Affections,
Corns, Whitlows,
Chilblains,
Chapped Hands,
Swellings, Wounds,
Caked Breasts.

MERCHANT'S GARGLING OIL.—It is worthy of special remark, that besides the great and extraordinary powers in the cure of diseases of the horse in which its virtues first attracted the attention of the *farrier* and *farmer*, and the wonder of the public, generally, it has been successfully employed in a great variety of the maladies which affect the human race; and it has proved by the wonderful cures it has performed on the lower animals, that it is endowed with curative properties not found in other horse oils, which has established its claims to general confidence.

Beware of the counterfeit article, and be sure the name of the SOLE PROPRIETOR, G. W. Merchant, Lockport, is blown in the bottle.

☞For testimonials, synopsis of diseases, and mode of treatment, see pamphlet, which accompanies each bottle.

Sold by J. H. Burton & Co. Erie; S. S. & H. Fassett, Ashtabula, Ohio; and D. N. Webster, Conneaut, Ohio. 1y30

PURIFY YOUR BLOOD!

GEO. W. MERCHANT'S IMPROVED COMPOUND FLUID

EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

For Removing Diseases of the Blood,

Arising from an abuse of Mercury,
Chronic and constitutional Diseases such as
Scrofula or King's Evil Scrofulous Syphilis or venereal.
Ulceration and Corrosions of the Throat Nose, Cheeks Lips, Ears, and other parts of the body.
Pimples or pustules on the face Blotches
Scaly patches and other eruptions of the skin.
Biles Scurvey, and other Scorbutic affections.
White Swellings, Pains in the

bones and joints.
Fever Sores obstinate old sores of all kinds
Salt head Salt Rheum, Ring Worm and other Diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood; also,
Habitual Costiveness, Piles, Chronic affections of the Liver, Lungs and Chest.
Pains in the stomach and sides, Night Sweats, &c. &c.
It is likewise much recommended as a Cleansing Spring Medicine, and in general debility.

This remedy is prepared from the choicest selected materials, the active properties of which are extracted by an improved process, without heat; on account of which it is preferred by Physicians as being more uniform and active than any other now before the public.

A full account of the remarkable efficacy of this remedy, in a variety of cases of the most aggravated nature, may be seen by calling on the proprietor or his agents.

As most good medicines are counterfeited, be SURE and call for "Merchant's Sarsaparilla," and see that these words are blown on the glass, "From the Laboratory of Geo. W. Merchant, Chemist, Lockport, N. Y."

☞Almost every pedlar in the country is now putting up and imposing on the public, an article they call sarsaparilla. Therefore, BEWARE!!

Sold by J. H. Burton & co. Erie; S. S. & H. Fassett, Ashtabula, Ohio; D. N. Webster, Conneaut, Ohio. 1y30

DISEASES OF THE URINARY ORGANS

DISEASES of the Urinary Organs cured by the EXTRACT OF BUCHU, UVA URSI, and CUBEBS, such as chronic and acute diseases of the

Bladder,
Urethra,
Prostrate Gland,
Kidneys, and
Loins;

Also, chronic
Gonorrhœa,
Gleets, Whites,
Strictures,
Diabetes, &c.

This valuable medicine is prepared only by Geo. W. Merchant, Operative chemist &c. Lockport, N. Y.

Full and ample instructions, testimonials, &c. accompany each bottle.

Sold by J. H. Burton & co. Erie; S. S. & H. Fassett, Ashtabula, Ohio; D. N. Webster, Conneaut, Ohio. 1y30

TO RED HEADS AND GRAY.

TYRIAN HAIR DYE, a warranted article for coloring the hair a beautiful brown or jet black, it will not wear off, soil the linen, or color the skin, as hundreds can testify.

It has also been used successfully in coloring Furs.

Beware of the counterfeit and be sure you get the genuine, prepared only by Geo. W. Merchant, chemist, Lockport, N. Y. Samples of Hair may be seen at the store of the proprietor or his agents. Price 50 cents.

Sold by J. H. Burton & co. Erie; S. S. & H. Fassett, Ashtabula, Ohio; and D. N. Webster, Conneaut, Ohio. 1y50

ALLYN & COIT have on hand several styles of handsome goods for *Ball and Party Dresses*—such as drab and plaid dress silks, light thibets, merino, bombazines and alapacos, plaid do. and a few *richly embroidered muslins*, white plain dress goods, and white kid gloves, very plenty and very cheap.

Erie Jan. 1, 1848.

To the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County

The petition of H. L. Brown, of the East Ward of the borough of Erie in said county, respectfully represents that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers at the house he now occupies in said east ward. He, therefore prays the honorable court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern, and he as in duty bound will ever pray, &c.

H. L BROWN.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the East Ward of the borough of Erie, in which the above inn or tavern prayed to be licensed is proposed to be kept, do certify that H. L. Brown, the above applicant, is of good repute for honesty and temperance, *and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation* of strangers and travelers, and that such an inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers.

M. Goodwin, John Hearn,
Thos G. Colt, R. Lamberton,
D. D. Walker, M. Whallon,
H. Cadwell, W. H. Knowlton,
M. W. Keith, Charles Lynch,
Otis Lapham, Henry Hechtman.

Erie, Dec. 25 1847. 3t32

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration have been granted to the subscribers on the estate of William S. Gifford, of Venango township, Erie, co., deceased. Persons indebted to said estate, or having claims against the same, are requested to call and present them properly authenticated for settlement, and settle their indebtedness.

SIDNEY GIFFORD, Venango,
E. F. GIFFORD, North East,
AMOS WILLIAMS, Amity,
} Adm'rs.

Dec. 25, 1847. 6t32

STRAY STEERS.—Came to the farm of the subscriber in Greene township, about the last of November, two red yearling steers, one with a white belly—no artificial marks. The owner or owners are requested to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

S. J. BRACE.

Greene, Dec 25, 1847. 3t32

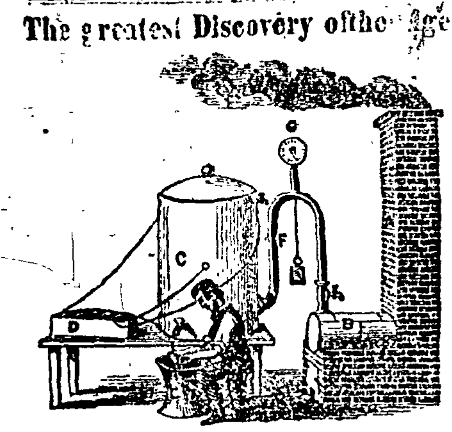
THREE thousand Almanacs to be had for nothing at No 6 Reed House.

CARTER & BROTHER.

Dec 25, 1847. 32

BRASS KETTLES, assorted sizes and first quality. LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.

The greatest Discovery of the Age!



OR, TRASK'S MAGNETIC OINTMENT.

THIS is the first attempt to combine the ELECTRIC or MAGNETIC FLUID with Powerful Vegetable Extracts in the form of an ointment—to be applied externally for the removal of disease. The almost unlimited success it has met with stamps it at once the GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE. It is constantly effecting cures of the of the utmost importance. *The most incredulous are CONVINCED*—the most faithless are compelled to believe in the power and virtue of this great remedy.

It is universally admitted to be THE MOST WONDERFUL COMBINATION KNOWN to the WORLD for the IMMEDIATE RELIEF of disease and pain.

It never fails while there remains sufficient life to restore a natural and healthy action to the capillary vessels of the body, and *equalize the circulation of the blood*. By this means *a controlling power is gained over the most malignant forms of* DISEASE which cannot be obtained from any other remedy. Such is the power of this combination that it penetrates to every portion of the human frame; every bone and muscle, vein, nerve and ligament is searched out and made sensible of purifying and healing influence. Hence it copes as readily with *internal* as external diseases.

Numerous instances are on record where this remedy has restored health to patients so near the grave that the most powerful internal remedies failed to produce any effect. Such has frequently been the case in INFLAMATION of the BOWELS—no patient ever need die with this disease where the Magnetic Ointment can be obtained.—That dangerous Epidemic known as the PUTRID ERYSIPELAS can always be cured by this remedy.

For INFLAMATORY RHEUMATISM, this Ointment is the most complete remedy ever prepared.

In 19 cases out of 100 it *will afford entire relief* to the worst cases of NERVOUS HEADACHE in *thirty minutes*.

For Nervous Diseases this remedy is of immense value.

Affections of the Spine Rheumatism, Lameness, Ulcerated Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Croup, Chills, Cholera Morbus, Ague in the Face or Breast, Burns, Scald Head, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Inflamed Eyes, Fever Sores, &c will be immediately relieved by the use of this remedy.

DR. BINGHAM'S CERTIFICATE.

In reply to your queries with regard to the results of the Experiments I have made with your justly celebrated Magnetic Ointment: I can say with pleasure that I deem it one of the GREATEST DISCOVERIES OF THE AGE.

It is now nearly two years since I commenced using it in my practice, and I have tested it in cases of Inflammation, both local and general, of the most malignant kind with universal success; even where all internal remedies failed, I have succeeded with this.

I have treated cases of inflamation of the Brain, Inflammation of the Lungs, Inflammation of the Bowels, Inflammatory Rheumatism, and Child bed Fevers, with perfect success; also cases of Scarlet Fever, Canker Rash, and Ulcerated Throat and Lungs with like success.

In the Epedemic known as the Putrid Erysipelas, by which so many valuable lives were lost, I tested it frequently, and it never failed of effecting a speedy and certain cure.

In cases of Burns, Sprains, Bruizes, Frozen Limbs, &c. it acts like a charm.

No Physician or Family will be a single day without this Medicine, after becoming acquainted with it power to cure. N. BINGHAM, Physician and Surgeon.

Utica, N. Y. Jan. 19, 1846.

☞For further particulars and testimonials, see pamphlet left with each agent

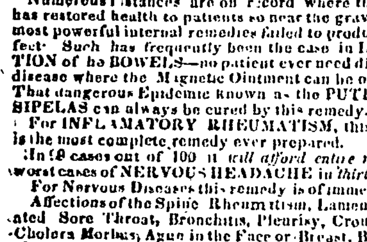
Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

AGENTS.—Carter & Brother, wholesale and retail, Erie; D. N. & J. L. Webster, Conneaut, Ohio; Riley Potter, West Springfield; W. H. Townsend, Springfield; L. S. Jones & Co. Girard; John A. Tracy, Fairview.

Erie, August 14, 1847.—1y13.

OUR FLAG IS THERE!

But Our



Goods

ARE HERE!

VICTORY! VICTORY!!

HURRA! HURRA!! HURRA!!!

The new Jew Store again Ahead!

JUST received at the *New* Jew Store, No. 1, Fleming Block, State street, a new and splendid assortment of FALL & WINTER GOODS! consisting in part of

BROADCLOTHS.—French, English and American black, blue, brown, gold and cadet mixed Broadcloaths, cheap as the cheapest.

ALSO.—Cassimeres and Vestings to match, both as to color quality and price.

GROCERIES.—A general assortment of choice Groceries, which will be sold extreemly low.

CROCLERY.—A beautiful assortment of crockery at prices that cannot fail to please.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Without boasting we can truly say we have the cheapest and best assortment of Boots and Shoes, including Ladies, Gentlemen and Boys, ever brought to this city.

CAPS.—Men and Boys caps, that cannot fail to fit both the purse and head—come and try.

LADIES DRESS GOODS.—Here we are at home. We have cashmeres, de lanes without number and almost without price; Ginghams and Alpaccas, California plaids and Swiss and Tarleton Muslins; wide gimp and gimp cord; dress buttons, cords and tassels; but what is the use of enumerating—we have every thing to make the handsome more divine and the ugly enchanting.

SILKS—Striped and Plaid Poult de Sois,
White grode Swiss,
Black watered & Satin stripe poult de soi,
Black and blue black, gro de Naples,
Black gro de Rhine.

SHAWLS—Of all prices, shades and quality from the cheap cotton up to the finest silk and Cashmere.

GLOVES—Of all kinds, colors and sizes.

Hosiery, Suspenders, Prints, Ticks, Drills, Factories, in short every thing suited to the season and market.

Ready Made Clothing.

Our stock of ready made clothing is large and splendid, and will be sold cheap. We do not wish to boast, but we think we can convince any one by calling that we sell a good article for a smaller sum than any other establishment in town. At any rate "the proof of the pudding is in the eating," therefore TRY US!

☞Mind the name and number.

ISAAC ROSENZWEIG & CO.

Erie, Sept. 21, 1847. 19

"Not for a Day but for all Time."

STANTON'S EXTERNAL REMEDY, CALLED

HUNT'S LINIMENT,

HAS now given abundant evidence of its healing powers, and proved itself the most extraordinary and wonderful medicine in the world.—In the short space of two years, it has acquired a reputation for curing disease and releaving pain far greater than any medicine ever discovered.—Its wonderful cures have astonished the Medical Faculty, who now universally concede its great value. They speak of it in the highest terms and commend its use.

It is condemned by none. On the contrary, its praise is universal. The cases of cures are so numerous that it would take volumes to recount them—and it is a fixed fact, and is not disputed, that as a pain extractor it has no equal. For the many astonishing cures, see the pamphlet to be had of each agent. If you suffer with either of the diseases for which it is recommended, resort at once to its use and be cured. For the following diseases it is an infallible remedy:

Spinal
Affections, Rheu-
matism, Paralysis and all ner-
vous affections, Salt Rheum, Croup or
Hives, Ague in the Breast and Face, Weak-
ness of the joints, colds, tooth ache, sore throat and
Quinsy, ulcerated sores, indolent ulcers, burns
frosted feet, corns, bunyons, fresh wounds
swellings and bruises, scrofu-
lous affections, mus-
quito bites and
Poisons.

☞This Liniment is sold by all the respectable Merchants and Druggists throughout the country, and by the Proprietors at Sing Sing, N. Y. GEO. E. STANTON.

For sale by J. H. Burton & Co. Erie, B. C. Town North East, J. Clements Fairview; S. L. Jones & Co. Girard.

Oct. 9, 1847. 3m21

CIGARS.—Puerto Principe, Trabuca, Spanish and all other kinds.

July 17. T. W. MOORE.

NOTES OF AN EXILE, by L. W. Miller, being an account of the authors confinement at Van Deamans Land, just received and for sale at Spafford's's Bookstore.

Erie, May 9, 1847. 51

ASHES! ASHES!!

I WILL pay 8 cents per bushel for good field ashes, and 12 1-2 cts per bushel for house ashes delivered at my ashery or M'Kean corners.

Erie, Oct. 21, 1846. C. M. TIBBALS.

Attention! Jews and Gentiles,

Israelites, Ishmaelites, Hebrews and Egyptians, Sons of Aaron and Daughters of Mariam, receive instruction and be wise.—Hear and know that

MOSES, THE JEW,

Has returned from the EAST, laden with the choicest treasures of that ancient region, and invites your attention to the same at the genuine OLD Jew Store, the one that has earned the reputation of selling goods *lower* than any other house in Erie, and thereby established a credit for Jewery that has induced others to enter under the same name whereby they hope to reap a profit which justly belongs to him. Now Moses wishes it to be understood that he is not a Wandering Jew, here this year and away the next—a class that will sell to one person at cost and to another at double price, but that he is a regular descendant of Faithful Abraham, and has pitched his tent in Erie with the intention of remaining in it, and intends to do business as heretofore in such a manner as to give entire satisfaction to all reasonable persons that favor him with their custom, keep all his old friends and make new ones of all that once purchase goods from him. That the old Jew Store of Moses Koch does sell more Goods and at lower prices than any other store in Erie, is plain to be seen by the course of others, who finding their customers daily deserting them, resort to misrepresentation and abuse of the JEW STORE, which they well know has been the cause of their loss of customers and against which they direct all their forces, thinking no doubt that if *this* store was out of the way, they could get what they call the good old prices,—fifty to one hundred per cent—such as they used to get before this JEW MOSES came amongst them. Hence we see every thing that can raise a Dray load of Tape and Bobbin commences blowing himself into notice by letting off a squib at the JEW STORE; but this only serves to show that they are in great want of customers, and that they know where they have gone

Now the secret of Goods being sold so much lower at this store than any other is simply this—Moses goes right to the head of the market, to the Manufacturers and Importers and buys by the CASE, BALE or PACKAGE, and pays the CASH down, by which he makes a double saving and is enabled to sell goods in Erie at what some others pay for them in the city; and that there may be no mistake about this matter he invites all who want any thing in his line, and wish to pay either cash or country produce, to call and examine his stock and prices, fully satisfied that they will find the OLD JEW STORE the best place to get good Goods at the lowest prices.

Moses begs to be excused from giving a list of the ~~number of~~ Pieces of Cloth and Calico, Musclins &c., &c., as the manner of some is—being much more profitably and pleasantly employed in waiting on customers, he will leave this mode of puffing to some of the *New* or *older* stores who have *smaller stocks* and *fewer customers*.

MOSES KOCH,
Corner of French & Fifth streets,
near the Farmer's Hotel, Commercial Ex.

Oct. 22, 1847. 23

Charity covers a multitude of sins

AND so does Moses Koch at his cheap and fashionable CLOTHING STORE.

Coats, Overcoats, Pants, Vests, Drawers, shirts bosoms, collars, and every article in the clothing line, are to be had 25 or 50 per cent. cheaper at the OLD JEW STORE, than at any other establishment in Erie; and the reason is just this, Moses buys all his Cloths, Cassimers and Flannels, by the bale and piece, from the Manufacturers and Importers and that for cash, and then he employs first rate Tailors and has them made up on his own premises and under his inspection so that he is always sure of having a good article at two profits less than those who purchase Ready made clothing in Philadelphia and New York, made generally of inferior material in a slight unsubstantial manner. Now those wishing to purchase any article of wearing apparel can depend upon obtaining of the best material and workmanship, and altogether cheaper than they can in any other way or any other place in Erie. Remember the Old Jew Store of MOSES KOCH,

No. 2 Commercial Exchange, French st.

Oct. 29, 1847. 24

"More of the Effects."

STILL THEY COME.

WE are receiving more Goods, which are a little cheaper than ever, and have on hand a complete assortment of plain, plaid, striped and figured Mohair, Orleans, Cashmere, Merino, De Lisle and Lyons Cloths of the riches styles.

ALSO—150 different patterns and styles of Shawls, embracing all the new productions; which we will sell as cheap as the cheapest, at the corner opposite the Eagle Hotel.

Oct. 23. WILLIAMS & WRIGHT.

Important Decision.

THE contested trial that has been existing so many years has been finally settled by a Jury of Twelve Ladies, and *their* decision *is*, That the purest, best, most fragrant and cheapest Teas to be had in this section of the country, are those which come from the celebrated CANTON TEA COMPANY. These Teas can be had at all times and *warranted* to give entire satisfaction or the money will be refunded, of their agents who are receiving fresh supplies weekly.

WILLIAMS & WRIGHT, Agents.
Directly opposite the Eagle Hotel.

Sept. 18, 1847. 18

WESTERN HOTEL,

JOHN GRAHAM, Proprietor. The subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the traveling public generally, that he has leased for a term of years this new and commodious House, situated at the Eighth Street Canal Basin. This location renders the "WESTERN" pre-eminently the most convenient and desirable stopping place for all either doing business or traveling on the Canal. There is, also, attached to this establishment a large and convenient Stable for the use of Boatmen and others having horses.

No pains or expense has been spared in fitting up this house for the convenience, comfort and pleasure of guests, and the Proprietor trusts by strict attention to business to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

Erie, April 24, 1847. 49

WESTFIELD MARBLE FACTORY.

THE subscribers having a good assortment of New England marble on hand, from different quarries, calculated for Head and Foot tables, Monuments, &c. which they offer to sell to any one in Erie county, Pa. not living farther than Erie, lettered in first rate stile, and delivered, at the following prices: Small, for children, $1 50 per foot; Middle size, for aged people, $1 62 per foot; Largest size $1 75 per foot. We think it would be an object for some of the Erie county people to forward us a few inscriptions as we have recently been informed by the Erie marble dealers in rather a bragging way, that they were sticking it to the Erie and Crawford county people good. They brag very lustily of selling to the "Pennamites" at from $2 50 to $4 per foot. Should any of the people of Erie county be in want of any thing in our line, they can forward their inscriptions, or come themselves, and they shall have a first rate article at the above prices.

HIRAM SIKES & CO.

Westfield, N. Y. Sept. 13, 1845. 17t

CALL AND SEE.—Preparatory to making arrangement for going to New York for our Fall and Winter stock of Goods, we will sell all kinds of Spring and Summer Goods at *cost*, to make room for the new stock. Prove us.

Aug. 17. BROWN & M'CARTER.

CLOCKS.

EIGHT DAY and 30 hour Gothic, O. O. G. Pillar, Alarm and common, by the single or case, very cheap for ready pay.

G. LOOMIS & Co.
State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.

July 17, 1847.

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500 GAL. MOLASSES, just received and for sale cheap as the cheapest, one door north of the Big Window, by

June 16. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

FOWLER'S WORK.

THE subscriber is the authorized Agent for the sale of FOWLER'S PHRENOLOGICAL WORKS, in Erie County. He will dispose of them at New York prices. He is also Agent for Combe's Phrenological Journal. Call and examine these valuable publications at his Book Store, on State street, Erie, Pa.

Aug. 5 1847. O. D. SPAFFORD.

S. SMYTH

HAS JUST RECEIVED

from New York per Pomroy's Express, the Spring Fashions, and is now ready to execute all orders for HATS in the latest Fasion, and of a better quality than can be purchased here or elsewhere.

March 16, 1846. 5

SILVER WARE.—Silver table, dessert, tea, salt and mustard spoons, tongs, ladles forks, butter and fruit knives, constantly on hand and for sale by G. LOOMIS & co.,

State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.

July 17, 1847.

CLICKNER'S

SUGAR-COATED VEGETABLE PURGATIVE PILLS,

ARE universally admitted to operate, not only as an effectual preventative, but as never failing remedy in all diseases which can effect the human frame. Headach, Indigestion, Rheumatism, Piles Scurvy, Dropsy, Small Pox, Cholera-morbus, Worms, Whooping-cough Consumption Jaundice, Quinsy Scarlatina, Liver complaint, Apoplexy, Cancers, Measles, Salt-Rheum Fits, Heartburn, Erosipelas, Deafness, Itchings of the skin, colds, gout, gravel, giddiness, pains in the back, inward weakness, palpitation of the heart, risings in the throat, asthma, fevers of all kinds, female complaints, stitches in the side, spitting of blood, sore eyes, scorfula, st. anthony's fire, lowness of spirits, flooding, fluor albus or whites, gripes king's evil, lockjaw, hysteria, bile on the stomach, and all billious affections, pleurisy, croup, swelled feet and legs, swine pox, white swelling, tremors, tumors, ulcers, vomiting, and a host o others have been successfully and repeatedly been vanquished by their powerful arm.

They have been known to effect permanent cures when all other remedies had proved unavailing, and in the last stages of disease.

They have in many cases superceded the prescriptive skill of the most eminent Physicians, and received besides their unqualified commendation.

They have been repeatedly recommended by men of the most distinguished characters, throughout the land, and been sanctioned in Europe by Noblemen and Princes of Royal blood.

They have been introduced into the Hospitals of Edinburgh, Paris, and Vienna, and through the disinterested exertions of our Foreign Ambassadors, they have received the favorable commendation of the Emperor of Russia, and his Celestial Majesty of the Chinese Empire.

☞Scarcely a Packet vessel of any reputation sails from the port of New York, without an abundant supply of the SICK MAN'S NEVER FAILING FRIEND.—

☞Agencies have been established in all the principal cities of the Union, and applications are constantly reaching us from almost numberless villages in every section of the country. Testimonials of their marvellous effects are pouring in from all quarters—and in such numbers that we have not time to read one-half of them What stronger or more conclusive evidence than these important facts can the most skeptic desire? Is it possible that the many thousands who have tried CLICKNER'S PILLS can be deceived in their results? If any imposition or quackery existed, would it not long ago have been held up as it should be, to the scorn and derision of a justly offended community,

Remember Dr. C. V. Clickner is the original inventor of Sugar Coated Pills, and that nothing of the sort was ever heard of, until he introduced them in June 18 43. Purchasers should, therefore, always ask for Clickner's Sugar Coated Vegetable Pills, and take no other; or they will be made the victims of a fraud.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.

Dr. Clickner's principal office for the sale of Pills, is 66 Vesey street, New York.

WM. JACKSON, 89 Liberty street, head of Wood st. Pittsburgh Pa., general Agent for Western Pennsylvania, Northern Ohio, and the river counties of Virginia.

Sold by the following duly appointed Agents: O. D. Spafford Erie; Wm. Judson & Co. Waterford; Ross & Morgan, Cambridge; J. A. Tracy, Fairview; John McClure, Girard; W. H. Townsend, Springfield.

Likewise sold by the same agents, the GREAT REMEDY OF NATURE.

AMERICAN OIL.

Procured from a well in Kentucky, 185 feet below the surface of the earth, a certain and infallable cure for Inflamatory Rheumatism, Spasms, Colic, Sprains, Strains Cuts, Bruises, Scalds, Burns, Tetter, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Croup, Inflamatory sore throats, Sore Eyes, Deafness, Spinal Disease, &c &c.

PRICE 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

CAUTION—In order to be sure of obtaining the genuine, purchase only of the general agent for Western Pennsylvania, Northern Ohio, and the river counties of Virginia, Wm: Jackson, No 89 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, or thro' sub Agents appointed by him for its sale, each of whom will have a show bill, and general directions in pamphlet form, containing the names and address of the Proprietor an General Agent, as follows

D. Hall & Co proprietors, Kentucky,

Wm. Jackson, General Agent, No. 89 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, to whom all oders must be addressed.

OBSERVE—Each bottle is enclosed in one of the above named Pamphlets and the name of Wm. Jackson, the general and only wholesale agent for Western Pennsylvania, Northern Ohio, and the river counties of Virginia, printed on the outside label.

TAKE NOTICE.—O. D. Spafford is appointed general and supplying Agent for the sale of the American Oil and Sugar Coated Pills in Erie county Pa. Sub agents supplied by him at the wholesale prices.

SILENCE

THAT
DREADFUL
COUGH! THE
LUNGS ARE IN DAN-
GER, THE WORK OF THE
DESTROYER HAS BEEN BEGUN,
THE COUGH OF CONSUMPTION HATH IN IT A
SOUND OF DEATH.

ARE YOU A MOTHER! Your darling child, your idol and earthly joy, is now perhaps confined to her chamber by a dangerous cold—her pale cheeks, her thin shrunken fingers, tell the hold disease has already gained upon her—the sound of her sepulchral cough pierces your soul.

YOUNG MAN, when just about to enter life, disease sheds a heart crushing blight over the fair prospects of the future your hectic cough and feeble limb tell of your loss of hope, but you need not despair. There is a balm which will heal the wounded lungs, it is

SHERMAN'S ALL-HEALING BALSAM,

Mrs. ATTREE, the wife of Wm. H. Attree, Esq. was given up by Dr. Sewall of Washington, Drs. Roe and McClellan of Philadelphia, Dr. Roe and Dr. Mott of N. York. Her friends all thought she must die. She had every appearance of being in consumption, and was so pronounced by her physicians—Sherman's Balsam was given and it cured her.

Mrs. GARRABRANTZ, of Bull's Ferry, was also cured of consumption by this Balsam when all other remedies failed to give relief—she was reduced to a skeleton. Dr. A. C. Castle, Dentist, 281 Broadway, has witnessed its effects in several cases where no other medicine afforded relief—but the Balsam operated like a charm. Dr. C. also witnessed its wonderful effects in curing Asthma, which it never fails of doing. Spitting Blood, alarming as it may be, is effectually cured by this Balsam. It heals the ruptured or wounded blood vessels and makes the lungs sound again.

Rev. HENRY JONES, 108 Eighth avenue, was cured of cough and catarrhal affection of 30 years standing.—The first dose gave him more relief than all the other medicine he had ever taken. Dr. L. J. Beals gave it to a sister-in-law who was laboring under Consumption, and to another sorely afflicted with the Asthma. In both cases its effects were immediate, soon restoring them to comfortable health

Mrs. LUCRETIA WELLS, 95 Christie street suffered from Asthma 43 years. Sherman's Balsam relieved her at once, and she is comparatively well, being enabled to subdue every attack by a timely use of this medicine.—This indeed is the great remedy for Coughs, Colds, Spiting Blood, Liver Complaints, and all the affections of the throat, and even Asthma and Consumption.

Price 25 cents and $1 per bottle.

Dr. Sherman's Office is at 106 Nassau street, N. Y.

Sold by the following duly appointed Agents; O. D. Spafford, Erie; Wm. Judson & Co. Waterford; Ross & Morgan Cambridge; J. Tracy, Fairview; John M'Clure, Girard; W. H. Townsend, Springfield.

Likewise Dr. Sherman's Medicated Lozenger, Tooth Paste and Poor Man's Plaster.

COUGH LOZENGES.—These Lozenges are a safe most sure and effectual remedy for coughs, and colds, tightness of the lungs or chest, &c.

WORM LOZENGES.—These worm Lozenges have been proved in more than 1,400,000 cases to be the infallible; the only certain worm destroying medicine ever discovered. It was reserved for Dr Sherman to invent a medicine to destroy worms that children would take.—Children will take these Lozenges and cry for more.

CAMPHOR LOZENGES, celebrated for giving almost immediate releaf in nervous and sick headache, palpitation of the heart, lowness of spirits, &c

DR. SHERMAN'S TOOTH PASTE.—A premium Dentrifice, the best article known for cleaning and whitening the teeth, strengthening the gums, sweetening the breath.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.—The best strengthening plaster in the world; a sovereign remedy for pains or weakness in the back, loins, sides, breast, &c One million a year will not supply the demand. Warranted the best and cheapest. One that will prove the fact.

The above Lozenges, Tooth Paste and Plaster, sold by the above agents for Dr. Sherman's All-Healing Balsam.

Erie Nov. 20, 1847. 6m27

BLACK SALTS.—I will pay Cash, and the highest price for any quantity of Black Salts delivered at M'Kean, or at my store in Erie.

October 24, 1846. C. M. TIBBALS

1498 LBS., first rate Codfish; also, a few bbls Mackerel, for sale by

June 26. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

GOLD PENS.—Levi Brown's Gold Pens, the most celebrated maker of the article, a good assortment kept constantly on hand; also the different kinds of cheap (dearest) Pens, at

G. LOOMIS & Co's,
State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.

July 10, 1847. 8

NEW AND FRESH GROCERIES,

At No. 6 Poor Peoples Row.

W. F. RINDERNECHT has just redeived a large and well selected assortment of wet dry and Family Groceries; Dye Stuffs, Nails and Glass, which he will sell cheaper for cash than any other establishment in town. Please call and see. June 12, 1847.

JUST RECEIVED 25 bags Rio, Cuba, St. Domingo and Java Coffee, one door north of the Big Window, State street, by

W. F. RINDERNECHT.

June 12, 1847 4

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485 GALS., Ohio Stone Ware, for sale one door north of the Big Window.

June 26. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

1500 PIECES Paper Hangings, Bordering and Window Paper among which will be found some of the "Rough and Ready sort;

Oct. 30 GEO. SELDEN & SON.

TRUSSES.—A good assortment of Hull's, Marsh's, Tieman's, Thompson's and Rhinehart's Trusses, assorted sizes for sale low by

CARTER & BROTHER.

July 17. 1847. 9

BROADCLOTHS and Cassimers of almost every color, stripe, quality and price, at No. 4. Cheapside, by

Aug. 17. BROWN & M'CARTER.

PICKLED LOBSTERS, Sardines, Tomato, Catsup, Lemon Syrup, Pepper Sauce, Salad Oil, Mustard, Guguba Jelly, English White Pepper, &c., for sale at No. 1, Perry Block, by

Sept. 8, T. W. MOORE.

PROVERBIAL PHILOSOPY, and other Poems by Tuper, a few copies at New York prices, just received and for sale by

O. D. SPAFFORD.

Erie August 21, 1847. 4t14

Pekin Tea Company's Agency.

NO. 5, REED HOUSE.

IT can be no longer doubted that the establishment of the above agency in Erie, has enabled buyers to obtain tea from twenty-five to thirty-three and a third per cent less than formerly, and has consequently reduced somewhat the profits of the old dealers—It's no wonder then that they wince under it, and by raising the cry of "humbug" endeavor to injure the credit of these *Teas*, but they can't do it. Spit out your venom and ill-natured whitticisms, gentlemen, they are perfectly harmless, a discerning public know full well the motives prompting you. These teas do and will sell, notwithstanding, because they are *better* and *cheaper* than can be had elsewhere, and because they are *fresh* and put up so they will *keep* fresh any length of time. Every package is warranted *full weight* exclusive of the paper and foil; these are facts and no "*humbug*," as all who have tried the teas know! and those that have not may. Buyers will please not confound names. The only place in Erie where the Pekin Company's tea can be had, is at No 5, Reed House. of

BURTON & PERKINS.

Erie. Dec. 4, 1847. 29

"LOOK HERE, WILL YOU!"

IF you wish to buy cheap, you will please call at RINDERNECHT'S No. 6, Poor People's Row, where you can find the following articles, which are warrented good:—Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Molasses, Tobaco of all kinds, Rice, Peper, Spice; Cinnamond, Cloves, Nutmegs, Ginger, Starch, Chocolate, Cocoa, Mustard by the pound or box, Pepper Sauce, Lemon Syrup, Oliver Oil, Lamp Oil Vinegar, Fire Crackers, Castile Soap of all kinds; Shaving Brushes, Powder, Shot, Lead, Percussion Caps and Pills, Candle Wick, Twine, Matches, Stove Blacking, shoe Brushes and Blacking, Chalk Tar and Rosin, Macoboy and Scotch snuff, sulpher, Brimstone, Epsom Salts Glauber Salts, Saleratus, Bed Cords, Rope, Fish and Chalk Lines, Herring, Patent Pails, Tubs, Willow Wagons, Wash Boards, Wire Sives, Almonds, Madeira Nuts, Filberts, Curry Combs and Horse Cards, Horse Brushes and Combs, Saltpeter, Dairy salt in bags, Brooms, Corn Whips and Hearth Brooms, Whitewash Brushes, and other articles too numerous to mention. Please call and see for yourselves Erie, June 19, 1847.

WINDOW GLASS.

4330 FEET Window glass, from 7 by 9 to 20 by 30 inches, from the eastern factories, warranted a superior article.

Glass cut to any size or shape without extra charge. Putty always on hand.

Dec 4. CARTER & BROTHER.

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367 GALLONS Tanner's Oil; 80 gallons bleach'd whale oil, at No 6 Reed House.

Dec. 3. CARTER & BROTHER,

ARTISTS' TOOLS AND COLORS.—
Kremnetz white, Flake do.
China White, Silver do
Carmie, Lake,
Vermilion Chinese, do French,
Indian Red, Light do
Prussian Blue, Chinese do
Ultramarie do, Antwerp do
Royal purple, Naples yellow.
Bister, Ivory Black, Vine do
Vandyke Brown, Masteek Varnish,
Nut and Poppy Oil,
Glass Slabbs and Mullers,
Pallette Boards, do Knives,
Easels, Canvass prepared.

BRUSHES.—Sable, Pig Hair, Flat and Round in tin, Blenders do,
Guilders Brushes, Crayons assorted col's.
Drawing Pencils, do Paper,
White and tinted Bristol Board;

And in short we have a pretty complete assortment of articles in this line, and intend always keeping and supplying every article that may be called for on the shortest notice.

Dec 4. CARTER & BROTHER.

THE PICTURES.—Some beautiful paintings of Birds and Flowers. Also some very fine Views done by the best French Masters.

Dec 4. CARTER & BROTHER.

TO THE FASHIONABLE.

EXTRACT Vanella, Vanella Bean, Bitter Almond, Ex. Lemmon, Rose Water, Mace, Mustard, White Ginger, Pure Olive Oil, Cayenne Pepper, Cinnamon, Cloves and Nutmegs.

Dec 4, CARTER & BROTHER.

NOTE PAPER.—
Plain, Gilt edged, and Embossed Visiting Cards.

INKS.—Blue, Black, Red, Carmine, Indelible, Indian, etc. etc. by

Dec. 4. CARTER & BROTHER.

MEDICAL BOOKS.

UNITED States Dispensatory, by Wood, & Bach.
Family Physician, by Doct. Beach.
New Remedies, by R. Dunghison, M. D.
Consumption Cured, by S. S. Fitch, M. D
For sale by BURTON & PERKINS.

Nov. 27.

SUPERFINE Rice Flour in pound packages for family use, for sale by

Nov. 27 BURTON & PERKINS.

NOTICE.—The Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Manufacturing business will be carried on at the old stand of Ashley & Kelsey, where a constant supply of all articles manufactured by him will be kept for sale at wholesale and retail. Old Copper and Brass Ware taken in payment for Tin Ware. JOSEPH KELSEY, Jr.

Erie, July 6, 1844. 7

Dr. Philo,

THOMSONIAN, BOTANIC AND HYDROPATHIC PHYSICIAN.

☞Office on Sixth Street, Erie, Pa.☜

DR. P. offers his services to all those who prefer the health restoring agents of the vegetable kingdom, as he discards all poisons of whatever description, and uses only such remedies as act in unison with the laws of life.

"We use such Balms as have no strife,
With nature or the laws of life,
With blood our hands we never stain,
Nor poison men, to ease their pain."

N. B. Botanic Medical Books kept on hand.

Nov. 27, 1847. 3m28

HARDWARE.—Our stock of Hardware comprises a great variety of Mechanical Implements of *superior quality*, such as Firmer Chissels, gouges, plane irons, auger bits, cast steal augers (long shank,) braces and bits, real Scotch plated Compasses, Dividers, tap borers, tenon, mill and cross cut saws, hand and back saws, saws and frames, together with a general assortment of building materials, Locks, Handles, Knokers Bolts Butts and screws, hooks and hinges, &c.

LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.

Nov 13, 1847. 26

DOMESTIC.—Just received at the New Store a large supply of Bed Tickings, bleached and unbleached Sheetings and Shirtings, Cotton Flannels, Cresh, Huckabuck, Apron check, striped Shirtings, colored Cambrics, Jeans, &c. &c. Also, just received, brown and bleached Linen Table Covers, Tablings, Doylies, Nipkins and Towels, for sale very low at

Oct 23 ALLYN & COIT.

New Goods at No. 7, State Street.

WE are now opening a great variety of DRY GOODS, suited to the season, which will be sold as *cheap* as the *cheapest*. Amongst them are Broad Cloths and Cassimeres of various hues and qualities; Alpacas, Plaid and Plain Coburgs, Brillianes, Merinos, Bombazines, Raw Silk and Plaid Brittania, Linens, Linen Cambric Handkerchie's from 12 1-2 to 75 cents; Prints from 4 to 25 cents; De Lanes from 18 3 4 cents upwards; Ginghams in great variety, Thibet, Cashmere, Brocha, de Lane, Stradilla and other fashionable Shawls, and other Goods in too great variety to advertise. The curious are invited to examine them and purchase if they are satisfied with goods and prices.

LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.

Oct. 16, 1847. 22

New Fall and Winter Goods.

I AM now receiving from New York a great variety of rich and desirable goods for Fall and Winter trade. Among other desirables now opening are

Superior Thibet cloths, drab and black; French printed Cashmeres, beautiful patterns and very cheap.

100 pieces black, drab, mode, plain and striped Alpaccas, one third cheaper than ever before offered—some as low as 22 cents per yard.

Shawls, a great variety of new styles; Prints, Ginghams, M. de Lains, and other new styles of Dress Goods in any quantities, twenty five per cent. cheaper than ever before offered in this city.

All of which my customers and the public are respectfully invited to examine.

C. M. TIBBALS.

October 9, 1847. 21

RICH OREGON PLAIDS selling for 20, 25 and 31 1-4 cents per yard at the New Store. Ginghams selling proportionally low.

Oct 23 ALLYN & COIT.

POPULAR GOODS

JUST RECEIVED THE MOST EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

LADIES DRESS GOODS!

EVER offered in this city, comprising, in part—

150	pieces	Cashmeres and Muslin de Lains, assorted colors,
75	do	French, Scotch and German Ginghams,
30	do	Alpaccas, of every description,
28	do	California Plaids,
40	do.	Dress Silks of the latest and most improved patterns,
20	do	Swiss and Tarleton Muslins,
20	do	Lace and embroidered Swiss and Tarletons,
50	do	Jaconet Cambrics and br'd Muslins,
50	do	Silk Fringes, assorted colors,
45	do	Wide Gimps and Gimp cords,
20	gross	Dress Buttons, and cords and tassells,
200	pieces	Silk Mull & French Imperial edgings,
150	shawls,	of all styles, varying in price from 5s to $15,
200	pair	ladies and gentlemen's French Kid Gloves, assorted colors,
200	do	Ladies', gentlemen's and children's Cashmere, Worsted & Lisle thread Gloves,
100	do	black and white silk mitts.

FOR GENTLEMEN.

Cloths of every shade and quality,
Cassimeres, do do
Vestings of all kinds, comprising Silk, Satin, Buff, Cashmere, Marseilles, etc. etc.

STAPLE GOODS.—A large stock of every description. In short, our stock for richness, cheapness and duribility has never been equalled in this market.

CAPS.—200 Men and Boy's caps of all kinds.

SHOES.—500 pairs ladies and childrens' Gaiters Slips and walking Shoes. 200 pairs gentlemen's, ladies and Misses' Rubber overshoes.

UMBRELLAS.—Six dozen Umbrellas for wet weather.

GROCERIES.—A general variety of every description.

SHELF HARDWARE.

Ten thousand dollars' stock, comprising every thing in the line—Joiners, House and Ship Carpenters, Coopers, Shoemakers, Cabinetmakers, Saddlers and Smiths' Tools, of every description.

Saddlery Hardware, a large assortment of all kinds. Carriage trimmings of all kinds.

Axle Arms, springs, anvils, vices, smiths' bellows, brass and procelain kettles, shovels, spades, crowbars, grd boxes, mill ✕ cut, circular and pit saws, and chain of all sizes.

GLASS WARE.—A complete assortment.

Customers will find our old store safely anchored at the old stand, in good ballast, with 100 tons well assorted IRON, steel and nails—the cheapest in the market.

P. S.—The question is often asked why goods cannot be sold as low as in Buffalo. We say they can. Our stock entire was bought of importing houses at the same time and same prices that some of the largest houses in Buffalo bought at, and we pledge our word that our goods shall be sold as low as at Buffalo or any place west of it *for cash*. HENRY CADWELL.

Erie, Sept 25, 1847. 19

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Dr. P. Hall's Celebrated Cough Remedy

IS a safe, speedy and effectual cure for *Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup* and *Whooping Cough*.

This medicine has been used by hundreds of people with unfailing success in curing the above diseases, with all those painful and annoying pulmonary symptoms produced by cold. In Asthma and Bronchitas it has proven to be highly useful, and its timely use a certain remedy. In all affections of the throat and lungs it is an invaluable medicine. Many cases of obstinate coughs and hoarseness have been perfectly cured in 48 hours, and in several instances troublesome and dangerous coughs of from five to ten years standing have been completely cured in two weeks.—In Croup and Whooping Cough its use has been equally successful when used more freely. This Remedy is a certain preventive of *Consumption* and several others of the most fatal diseases in northern climates.

THIS MEDICINE CAN BE OBTAINED IN ERIE ONLY of P. HALL, *at his Drug Store No. 1, Hughes' Buildings, corner of State and Seventh Streets*, and his agents throughout the county; AGENTS—A. Reynolds, 155 Main st, Buffalo; Boyd, Vincent & Co., Waterford; John A. Tracy, 2d, Fairview; Jas H. Campbell, Edinboro. B. C. Town & Co., North East and Wattsburg; W. H. Townsend, Springfield; L. S. Jones & Co., Girard:

Price 37½ cents to $1 per Bottle.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS and BASE IMITATIONS. Every bottle has the words "Dr. P. Hall's Cough Remedy" blown upon the glass, and his written signature on the wrapper and directions None other are genuine.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY.—This is to certify that we, the undersigned, have used Dr. P. Hall's Cough Remedy, and have found it in every instance an efficacious medicine, and truely worthy its recommendations.

John Galbraith, J. F. Tracy, Thomas Hughes,
John W. Hays, Wilson King, Th. Moorhead, jr
Jas. D. Dunlap, John Hughes, J. R. Cochran,
Thomas M'Kee, Otis Lapham, Charles Colo,
David Baldwin, M. Goodwin,
F. J. Owen, John M. Warren.

Oct. 9, 1847. 21

Arrival of New Fall and Winter

GOODS.

WILLIAMS & WRIGHT,

HAVING devoted six weeks in Boston, New York and Philadelphia, to the selection and purchase of their EXTENSIVE STOCK, which they are now opening, beg leave to inform their customers and the country at large, that they are now prepared to offer goods of almost every denomination, at least 25 per cent. cheaper than ever. We find by devoting time to the purchasing of goods, as also for cash, that it makes a vast difference, therefore we can pledge ourselves to sell as low as any House—(that pays for their goods)—this side of New York or Boston, and for the above assurance we invite those that are purchasing any kind of Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, to give us an opportunity and we will show you as good an assorted, extensive and cheap stock of goods as can be found in this market.—For further particulars please call at the Brick corner, opposite the Eagle Hotel, near the court house. Erie, Sept. 30, 1847.

Public Notice.

IS hereby given that an application will be made to the next Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the incorporation of a Bank to be called "THE FARMERS and MECHANICS' BANK," with a Capital of one hundred thousand dollars, and the privilege of increasing the same to two hundred thousand dollars. Said bank to be located in Erie, county Erie, State of Pennsylvania.

Erie, July 17, 1847.

H. Cadwell,
J. H. Williams,
J. H. Fullerton,
Walter Chester,
Smith Jackson,
James C. Marshall,
B. B. Vincent,
Wm. S. Lane,
H. L. Brown,
P. Arbuckle.

C. M. Tibbals,
Samuel Hays,
John C. Beebe,
Thos W. Sterrett,
Carson Graham,
James Williams,
Guy Loomis.
Alfred King,
M. W Caughey,
James Hughes.

A CARD.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the gentlemen of Erie and vicinity, that he has opend a TAILORING SHOP on the south side of the Public Square, a few doors east of the Erie Bank, where he will be at all times ready and happy to wait upon those who may favor him with a call in his line of business. From long experience in some of the principal shops of London and other Europeanj cities, and by strict attention to all business which may now be entrusted to him, he confidently hopes that he shall be always deemed worthy to receive a share of public patronage. His work shall be executed in such a manner as to bear a close and impartial examina ion, and always in accordance with the prevailing fashions. JOHN GOLDEN.

Erie, Sept, 4, 1847.

N. B Cutting done on the shortest notice.

New Firm and New Goods.

JAMES HUGHES would inform his numerous friends and customers that he has associated WM. C. WARREN with him in the business, under the firm of James Hughes & Co. He would furthermore state that they have just received a large and well selected assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, &c., all of which will be disposed of as low as they can be procured elsewhere. Having been chiefly purchased at package prices, or in other words at the prices paid by jobbers in New York, they can be sold at unusually low rates. Ladies and gentlemen, and the public generally, are invited to call and examine their assortment.

They have just received a large quantity of Salt which may be had at the lowest market price.

Nov. 27 J. HUGHES & Co.

NEW FALL GOODS.

W. C. & R. P. HULBERT

ARE now receiving a large and elegant assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, which have been selected with great care. It is their determination to merit the reputation of presenting to purchasers the richest, most desirable styles and cheapest Goods of any establishment in the place. They would respectfully invite the public to call and examine their stock; among which may be found the most beautiful assortment of French and English

DRESS GOODS, ever brought to this market; comprising extra rich Mohair Lustres, Oregon and California Plaids; Silk Plaids; Plain and Satin striped Alpacas; Cashmeres; plain and reps. M de Laines; Bombazines; French, English and Scotch Ginghams, &c., &c. Also a most superb lot of

SHAWLS—Brocha, Damask Silk, Embroidered Thibet, Turkon, Printed Cashmere, Mohair; M. de Laines, Woolen, Plaid and an almost endless variety of other styles. They will be sold astonishingly cheap.

CLOAKINGS.—A beautiful lot of Gala Plaids, Thibet Cloths and Alpacas; Also a great variety of Trimmings, comprising Mantilla, Cloak and Dress Fringes, Gimps, Silk and Mohair Laces, &c. &c.

ALSO—Table and Stand Covers, Fruit Napkins, White Damask, Daylies, Drapery Muslins, Window and Wall Paper; boys and mens Caps and Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c. Also—a splendid assortment of

FUR!—Among which are common Coney Muffs, French do Fur lined, Genet do, Imitation Lustred Lynx, Real Lynx do., varying in price from 50 cts. each to $12.

Oct 9. 1847. 21

THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY

Insurance Company,

(OF PHILADELPHIA,)

ARE now doing business on the mutual plan, giving the assured a participation in the profits of the company, without liability beyond the premium paid.

Risks upon the Lakes and Canal insured on the most favorable terms. Losses will be liberally and promptly adjusted.

Fire risks on merchandize, buildings and other property, in town or country, for a limited term or permanently.

DIRECTORS.

Joseph H. Seal,	James C. Hand,
Edmond A. Souder,	Theophilus Paulding,
John C. Davis,	H. Jones Brooke,
Robert Burton,	John Garrett,
John B. Penrose,	Hugh Craig,
Samuel Edwards,	George Serrell,
Henry Lawrence,	David B. Stacey,
Edward Darlington,	Charles Kelley,
Isaac R. Davis,	J. G. Johnson,
William Folwell,	William Hay,
John S. Newlin,	Dr. S. Thomas,
Dr. R. M. Huston,	John Seller, Jr.

Spencer Mellvaine,

Richard S. Newbold, Sec'y. Wm. Martin, Presi't.

☞Application can be made to

J. KELLOGG, Agent Erie.

Erie, August 7, 1847. 1112

PROTECTION.

THE Erie County Mutual Insurance Company continues to insure against loss and damage by fire, on buildings, goods and merchandise of all descriptions. Office on the east side of the Public Square, between 6th and 7th streets.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. Beatty,	J. H. Williams,
J. C. Spencer,	George Selden,
Thomas Willis,	Smith Jackson,
Giles Sanford,	Elijah Babbitt,
C. M. Tibbals,	John A. Tracy,
W. H. Townsend,	Hamlin Russell,

Henry Cadwell.

GILES SANFORD, President.
J. C. SPENCER, Treasurer.
George Selden, Secretary.

June 3, 1847. 1y3

WANTED!

IN exchange for Goods, any quantity of Good HEMLOCK FENCE BOARDS, 6, 8, 10, and 12 inches wide, 14 and 16 feet long.

HEMLOCK JOICE, 1 1-2 by 10, and 2 1-2 by 12; 15, 16, 18 and 20 feet long.

HEMLOCK STUDDING, 2 by 5 and 3 by 4; 10 14 and 16 feet long; for which the highest market price will be paid, when delivered at his Lumber yard at the foot of French street.

WM. TRUESDAIL.

Erie, March 1, 1847. 42

SHAWLS—Woolen and cotton, any quantity for sale at the cheap store of

September 24, 1847. S. JACKSON.

SPECTACLES of gold, silver and german silver Frames, an extensive assortment of Concave and Convex. Also, the celebrated perifocal and parobolic Spectacles, superior to any in use.

G. LOOMIS & Co.
State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.

July 17, 1847.

LADIES will find steel, silk and bead Bags steel clasps and beads, purse silk, Paris fans, new style brooches, bracelets, pencils, lockets, together with an endless variety of splendid fancy articles, at

G. LOOMIS & Co's.
State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.

July 17, 1847.

GROCERIES.—An excellent assortment of Groceries can at all times be found at No. 4 Cheapside. BROWN & M'CARTER.

Aug. 17.

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12 POUNDS of good Coffee for one dollar, and other things in proportion at No. 1 Perry Block.

July 17. 1847.

Public Notice

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Stockholders of the Erie Bank, in the county of Erie, intend to make application to the next Legislature for a renewal of the charter, by the name and style of the Erie Bank, in the county of Erie, to remain located in the Borough of Erie, in the county of Erie, with the same capital and privileges as it now has. By order of the Board of Directors.

C. M'PARREN, Cashier.

Erie Bank, July 23, 1847.

Dentistry.

BY DOCTS. ELLIOTT & ROSE.

WHO are permanently located in Erie, Penn. where all Surgical and Mechanical operations in the science of Dentistry, will be done with all that ease, neatness and durability which long experience and extensive opportunity, together with a thorough knowledge of all the late improvements of the Baltimore Dental College alone can give.

Drs. Elliott or Rose will visit the following named places once in six or eight weeks, viz. Conneaut, Ohio, Springfield, Girard, Lockport, Fairview, Waterford, Wattsburgh and North East, Erie county, Warren and Columbus, Warren county, Pa. Ladies and gentlemen living in or near either of the above named places, who need the services of a Dentist, can be waited upon at their residence, by addressing us at Erie. Particular attention will be paid to the health of the Gums, as well as to restoring and preserving the Teeth. Pivot Teeth will be inserted after the latest improvements; also, Plate Teeth, from one to an entire set.

Office and residence on Eighth street between French and State streets.

Sept. 6, 1847. 1y19

New Goods! New Goods!

WE are receiving our stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which we believe will vie with any in the place in extent, style and quality. We forbear to enumerate styles and qualities having none of the spirit of the bragadocia, and presume that if we *were* to advertise 1000 pieces splendid silks, 10,000 pieces Alpaccas, 100 cases French Merinos, rich cashmeres, Para metta cloth, Mohair Lustres, Oriental, Calfornia, Monteray and Oregon Plaids, &c. &c. our trade would not thereby be increased in a rational and intelligent community. We have only to say on this point that we have a full and complete assortment of such goods in our branch of the trade as the market requires, and we offer them with our *standing pledge* to sell at the *cheapest* rates they can be bought in the borough for cash. Please call and let us talk over this matter a little at

METCALF'S, No. 1, Reed House.

Sept. 23, 1847. 19

OREGON PLAIDS.—A few pieces of the above rich article on hand, and selling *cheap* at the new store. ALLYN & COIT.

Oct. 16. 22

Cash for Barley.

THE subscriber having rented the commodious warehouse of P. Arbuckle, Esq. at the 8th Street Canal Basin, is now ready to receive and pay cash for 15,000 bushels of good clean Barley. ALFRED KING.

Erie, Sept. 20, 1847. 20tf

IRON STEEL AND NAILS.—A full assortment of Swedes Iron and Eastern Nails, cheap as can be sold by WILLIAMS & WRIGHT.

Oct. 20

NONE CAN BE LIKE THEM:

DR. HERRICK'S

Standard Family Medicine

THE FAVORITE REMEDY OF T DAY.—The high encomiums of praise where bestowed upon these deservedly popular medi by citizens of the highest respectability, and by mem of the medical profession in every section of the U States and British Possessions, entitles them to the ti of the Conquerors of Disease. A mass of Americ Canadian testimony is in the Doctor's possession of performed by these preeminent *remedies* after the car ed treatment of the medical faculty, and the most po remedies of the day had been tried in vain.

DR. HERRICK'S VEGETABLE SUG COATED PILLS.

May be used with marked success in every disease quiring a gentle and positive purgative. They with astonishing quickness pains and *dizziness* of head, pains and weakness of the breast, sides and all kinds of *fevers*, inflamation of the different orga the human body, foul breath, coated tongue, billious ic, habitual costiveness, and in all cases where the ach and bowels are loaded with *humors*, which are ductive of disease. Each box contains 30 Pills, are ranted under oath purely vegetable, and sell for 25 c 2 and 3 being an ordinary dose. Also.

HERRICK'S SCIATIC LINIMENT, T INFALLIBLE REMEDY.

For Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, Contracted C Sore Throat, Quinzy, Croup, Stiff Joints, Shrunk ews Ague in the breast and face, Toothache, Frozen Diseases of the Spine, Perished Limbs, and wherev external application is indicated. The rapidity which this WONDER WORKING MEDICINE Cur worst cases of the above diseases has attracted WONDER AND ADMIRATION of the world. may avail themselves of the use of this blessing ity, the Doctor has put the price at 25 cents. Each tle has the Doct's name blown in the glass, and ed in a cut of a diseased Spine, accompanied with rections. Likewise general debility, attended with and weakness in the stomach and *bowels*, extending sides, loss of appetite, trembling of the limbs, tion of the heart, Jaundice, Ague and Fever, and ious diseases are quickly cured by the use of

HERRICK'S VEGETABLE TONIC BITTERS.

Put up in boxes accompanied with directions, and 25 cts Each box will make half a gallon. In the manner can Coughs, Colds Asthma, oppression Chest, Whooping Cough Croup, Inflamation of the and recent cases of the Consumption be greatly and quickly cured by

DR. HERRICK'S MEDICATED COU LOZENGES.

Price 25 cts. Two of these Lozenges are a dose THE TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS which where attends the use of Herrick's Worm Destroy Lozenges in the destruction and expulsion of worms the human system, has placed them first on the catalo of *remedies*. They are pleasant to take. Children them, and their effect is such as to astonish the behol Price 25 cts. with full directions Those suffering pains and weakness in the breast, sides and back Rheumatism, Lumbago, etc. will find a friend in the

HERRICK'S GALBANUM STRENGT ENING PLASTER.

Spread on fine Kid leather, will wear from one months. Price only 18¾ cts, and are taking the pla all other plasters, and are considered the BEST CHEAPEST PLASTER NOW IN USE.

TO THE PUBLIC.

So much having been said by some New York make that they alone had the privilege to make and send a gar Coated Pill, and one even pretending and *advertising* that he has a patent for so doing, induces the Doctor bring this practice of deception before the public, and them be judges in the case, whether a system of this ought longer to exist. Dr. Herrick has written to Mr Barke, the Commissioner of Patents at Washington, who letter in answer is given below.

U. S Patent Office, Jan. 16, 1846.

Dr. Herrick—Dear Sir—Your letter of the 5th inst. been received. In answer to your inquiry whether patent has been granted for a pill coated with sugar have to inform you that no record of such a patent found in this office. Respectfully yours,

EDMUND BURKE.

☞Pamphlets giving a more general descript the Medicines may be had of any of the Agents.

Principal Depot 53 State street, Albany, where all ders must be addressed.

AGENTS.—J. H. Burton & Co. John Cummins & Co. Erie, Guilford & Evans, Girard; and J. H. Haynes, North East Feb. 10, 1847.

NEW GOODS.

Fall of 1847.] BY [Fall of 1847.

Rail Road!

S. JACKSON has now received his FALL and WINTER stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Boots and shoes, crockery, iron and nails, &c. &c. of which the following comprise a part.

Broad Cloths, French, English and American, wool dyed blue, black, brown, gold and cadet mixed, Cassimeres, black, blue, plain, plaid and striped; Satinets, blue, black, cadet and steel mixed; canvass, padding, buckram, burlaps, crash, wiggins, brown and black holland, cot on draper, linen and cotton table cloths, linen cambric, linen cambric handkerchiefs, furniture and cambric dimity, drab, white, black and slate selecia, black and colored cambric, brown and bleached sheetings and shirtings, bed ticking, apron check, red, white and green woolen flannels, plaid linseys, crimson, scarlet green and drab moreens, silk and tabby velvet, black and colored, silk and worsted serge, satin vestings, italian cravats, black and colors, choppers, Bandana, barcelona, pongee and spittlefield handkerchiefs, silk, cashmere, worsted and cotton hosiery, all colors, gloves of all kinds, mitts, worsted, silk, picnic and cotton dress handkerchiefs, ladies cravats, lace veils, barrages, striped and plaid earlston and swiss gingbams and chambrays, swiss, plain, dotted, plaid, striped, figured, book muslins, silk braids, hat and cap ribbons, Italian and French crape, sewing silk, purse twist, skein, knitting and tidy cotton, suspenders, bindings, quality tapes, bobbing and cord, lacets, combs; buttons, needles, hooks and eyes, paste board and a general assortment of boots and shoes, hardware, crockery, iron, nails, &c., all of the above will be sold as cheap as any new or Jew store in this city.

It will be observed that I am the oldest merchant in the place except one, and I now say that I will not be undersold by any, young or old, for ready pay. Call and see that the above are facts, at my old stand on cheapside, where things for sale cant be beat.

Erie, Sept. 25, 1847.

The Question Settled!

WHILE various speculations have for some time absorbed the public mind in relation to the cause of so much dark weather, it has recently been discovered that it is the effect of such immense piles of Goods (*on paper*) as have been heralded forth by all the public newspapers of the place, since the return of a few of our merchants from New York, Boston and Philadelphia. Believing this to be the case, and knowing that the notice of our Stock would most likely produce total darkness, we have until now, deferred any notice of it, and in doing so we would ask the good citizens of Erie and Vicinity to bear with us, if another digit of the Sun's disc be intruded upon by our piles of New Goods, and console themselves while carrying off the precious parcels, that as the pile grows less the darkness gradually recedes!

Come on then, and avail yourselves of the opportunity thus offered of enriching you and restoring light to the community.

BROWN & M'CARTER.

Erie, October 9, 1847. 21

RED White and Yellow Flannels, all qualities, Bleached and Worsted Sheetings and Shirtings, Diapers, Towellings, just received; also; Cloak Plaids, Merinos and Thibets at the new store of ALLYN & COIT.

Oct. 16 22

To Blacksmiths.

BELLOWS, Anvils, Vices and Hammers, Spring Steel, Cast do., English, Blister and American Steel; also, Nail Rods, Band, Bar and Hoop Iron, which can be had on terms to suit at our old corner opposite the Eagle.

Oct. 20. WILLIAMS & WRIGHT.

LEATHER.—500 sides best Eastern Leather just received from the manufacturers.

Oct. 20 WILLIAMS & WRIGHT

WANTED

IN Exchange for Goods—20 pieces Domestic Flannel; 500 prs. Woolen Socks; 100 lbs. Woolen Yarn. W. C. & R. P. HULBERT.

Oct. 9, 1847. 21

CAPS! CAPS!!—Fur, Cloth, Glazed and Selet Caps, a good assortment.

Oct. 30 1847. GEO. SELDEN & SON.

FRESH FRUIT.—You can find at No 6. Poor People's Row Oranges, Sultana Raisins, Lemons, Figs, Prunes, Box Raisins, Currants and Citrons, cheap for cash by

June 26. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

CANDY AND RAISINS by the Box or pound for sale at No. 1, Perry Block.

July 24. T. W. MOORE.

ACCORDEONS, with the improved valves, Bass Viol, Violin and Guitar strings, for sale by G. LOOMIS & Co.,

State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.

July 17, 1847.